CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL, WEST END, SINGER, Special Parton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL, WEST END, SINGER, Special Parton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X- NO.155- BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 3, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
15th „ ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th „ ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th „ ..	KASHGAR* ..	8,340
26th „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA* ..	10,911
9th „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
10th „ ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,820
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th „ ..	MACEDONIA† ..	11,989
21st „ ..	DELTA	8,097
28th „ ..	CHINA	7,952

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA, KASHGAR } * Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept. ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
19th „ ..	SILBERA ..	8,900
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 14th July ..	SICILIA ..		
15th „ ..	ERYANHA ..		
28th „ ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.	
12th Aug. ..	MALYAN ..		
25th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..		
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.	
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
30th June ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi noon
3rd July ..	LHASA	Karachi only.
12th „ ..	KAROA	East &S.Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED.

AND

B. I, S, N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, No. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memanwada Road, P. No. 9, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore' Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Wahasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12 June	2ndJuly
Mamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	20June	5 July
Takaoka Maru	B.Takiguchi	7,047	29June	14 June
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,255	10July	17 July
Ceylon Maru	B.Matsukuri	14,903	14 July	29July
Kiwa Maru	Y. Nerei.	8,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Temba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11Aug.	26Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 275. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	...	48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital	...	24,000,000 $ 00— £5,328,000
Reserve Fund	...	24,900,000 $ 00— £225,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 57b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.

PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaracs, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa. CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Every description of EXCHANCE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	.....	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—

75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000

149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250

..... Rs. 5,62,74,250

RESERVE FUND as on 31 ..... December, 1921 ... Rs. 4,91,97,065

RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31sa December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,74,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir ROBERT ATTKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE

5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masilpatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay Mandvi	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd,	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Poona City
Chandpore (Pay Office	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajahmandry
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cochin	Rangoon
Coimbatore	Rawalpindi
Colombo	Salem
Cuddalore	Secunderabad
Dacca	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Delhi	Sholapur
Dhulia	Simla
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli	Tuticorin
Indore	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram
Jalpaiguri	Vizagapatam
Jubbulpere	
Karachi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg, Secretary and Treasurer Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office:

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PATRON

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, K.C.S.I.

CHAIRMAN:

Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because

No Company combines so many advantages:

It is a purely Indian Company.

Under expert and most efficient management.

It guarantees positive protection.

Cheapest Rates of Premium.

Premiums payable by small instalments.

Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.

Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.

It grants liberal loans.

For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

C1886

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*: "LODGE" THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

180, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI ROAD.

Suit No. 1467 of 1920.

Narayan Balkrishna Bhicaji v/s. Shamrao Ganpat and others.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent Decree herein dated the 19th day of December, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, 3rd July 1922, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of perpectual Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Road without the Fort Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 360 Street No. 277 and Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1133, Old Survey No. 1042 and New Survey No. 2123 and containing by admeasurement about 120 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Vandravandas Purshottumdas on the West by the said Nagdevi Read on the North by a Common passage and on the South by the property of Anthoba Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Receiver's Attorney's Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwala at Humum Street, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Rosevelt House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder and opp. the Green's Hotel, very valuable and Handsome made to order teak and blackwood, household furniture, glass and Crockeryware, rich plated ware, Dining Table, Arm and without Arm chairs, Mirror door sideboard, Carpets, Electric Table and Hall lamps, Blackwood drawing room suite, Chesterfield Sofa and Easy chairs, Fancy Mirror back, Cabinets Roll top Writing Table, Glass door book and show cases, single and double Iron beds, Mirror and panel door almirahs, Piano, Electric Ceiling and Table fans, Dressing and Marble top wash hand Tables, Ice box, meatsafe, etc., etc.

The Property of Mrs. B. Henson.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD CORNER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 15th July sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the following:—

All that piece of Forasland situated at Grant Road in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 810 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 6963 together with all the buildings and other premises standing thereon assessed under D. Ward No. 3939/E2288 (1), 3931/E2288(2), 3932/E2289(1), 3933/E2289(2) Street Nos. 1A, 2, 2A, and bounded on the East by the remaining property of the Vendor, on the West by the property of S. H. Bharucha, on the North by the property of N. D. Golwalla and on the south by the said Grant Road and all which premises are shown on the plan hereto annexed and are therein surrounded by a red line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for the plan and the title deeds are open for inspection at any time at the office of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., at No. 79, Meadows Street.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.

INSURANCE

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. Over and above the yield on his funds, he also gets prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.

Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to—

Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Girgaum Branch, Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A., Ph. D., The Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St. Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents

BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—

The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager Calcutta

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of the property situate at Cowasjee Patel Tank Street, advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 2nd instant on account and at the risk of Mr. Manmohandas Atmaram, the Mortgagor will take place on SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF COWASJI PATEL TANK STREET AND KHETWADI MAIN ROAD OPPOSITE KHAKHAR BUILDING WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal, MEHTA & CO., Attorneys for the second mortgagees, Messrs. Manecklal Chhaganlal and Krishnalal M. Munshi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor Manmohandas Atmaram and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th October 1921 made between Manmohandas Atmaram of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property subject to first Mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government land (together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Cowasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 2512, New Nos. 9535 and 9541, Old Survey No, and New Survey Nos. 5197 and 5198 and bounded on the East by the property of Tulsidas Narotamdas on the West by the Khetwadi Main Road on the North formerly by the property of Memon Moosa Sidik, but now of Dayashanker Khandwalla and on the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6477 and 6478 and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagees at their office at 79, Medows Street or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lots.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE TARPAULINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

About 40 Bundles each 10 large size Tarpaulins.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 TONS NAWARS AND 25 TONS TENTAGE PARTS.

On SUNDAY, the 9th July at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs, MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the house of Mr. Morarji Ratansey at No. 8, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, by order of Mr. P. Rai.

About 300 cwts. Nawars.

About 500 cwts. Tentage parts.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 21 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

This day MONDOY, the 3rd July at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rathmanand at his Godown at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

ON ACCOUNT AT THE RISK OF SETH KULLY MAHOMED JOOSUB GUJJAR.

304 Teak Scantings Tons 11-10-0-8 R.K.B.B. about 15 ft. 5 by 3.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SETH MAHOMED ABDUL GUNNY.

202 Teak Scantlings Tons 1-8-10-7 R.K.B.B. above 15 ft. 5 by 3.

34 Teak Scantlings Tons 0-31-0-1 G.S. above 6 ft. 1 by 1.

77 Teak Scantlings Tons 1-28-5-3/4 size 1¼ by 1.

140 Teak Scantlings Tons 1-0-9-7 G. B/S. 1 by 1½.

79 Teak Scantlings Tons 1-11-4-6 B.S. above 6 ft. 4 by 3.

140 Teak Scantlings Tons 1-41-5-2 K.G. 3/5. 3 by 1 to 10 by 1.

185 Teak Scantlings Tons 1-31-5-1 S.M. 3/5. 1¼ by 1½ to 8 by 1.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no cash/ation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Good plain COOK. Apply for particulars, with copies of certificates, to Mr. STEWART, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
A R4213

WANTED—A Hindu DRILL and a CRICKET TEACHER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, M. K. M. Bhatia High School, Fort, Bombay.
A R4203

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the MANAGER, STATE FACTORIES, Rampur State, stating salary required, age, and experience.
A R4215

WANTED—An experienced MILLER to fit and start a Robinson Flour Mill (6 Sack) at Kasur, Lahore District, Punjab. Testimonials and pay to MALAK GHULAM MOHAMAD, Flour Mills, Kasur, PUNJAB.
A R4190

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with testimonials, and particulars of experience and state the salary required to Box No. 8207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13516

WANTED for the Laxmanya Rastriya Shala, Surat, qualified INSTRUCTORS in weaving, carpentary and commercial subjects. Apply to the SECRETARY LASTRIYA KELAVNI MANDAL, Surat, stating terms experience, etc.
A R13575

WANTED—Experienced ACCOUNTANT, who can responsibly keep books of a limited concern, including transfer process. Apply by hand-writing stating salary required and period of experience. ADVERTISER, c/o P. O. Box 290, Bombay.
A R4224

WANTED—A Parsi respectable gentleman to act as MANAGER of an estate and general affairs, knowledge of accounts, and law preferable. Salary Rs. 200 per month, according to merits. Apply, stating all qualifications and references to Box No. 8217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4198

WANTED—An M. A., as Professor of Persian for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat. Salary Rs. 150 p.m. None but those who are willing to give a binding for at least one year need apply. Applications should reach THE HON. SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat, on or before 10th July, 1922.
A 13543

SALARY Rs. 100—200 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as private Tutor in a respectable Marwadi family at Malabar Hill. Knowledge of Sanskrit essential. Free lodging and boarding. The applicant shall have to accompany the family outside Bombay when necessary. Apply stating terms to N. N. LALLA, M.A., Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay (4)
A R4179

WANTED—A Hindi and Marathi knowing B. Sc. (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) from the middle of July till the end of March to work in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur, C. P., on a monthly salary of Rs. 80. The selected candidate will have to join at once. Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials. S. NISHARAT ALI, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur, 28-6-22.
A C13547

WANTED—SUGAR EXPERT for Uganda B. E. E. Africa on one year's agreement, pay £30 to 31 per mensum with second class passage to and from Bombay. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. Only those having thorough knowledge of manufacturing sugar and of machinery need apply. The selected candidate will be required to leave Bombay at the end of July. GORDHANDAS KALIDAS & CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R4222

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

TO LET Versowa Road, Andheri, newly built BUNGALOWS. Apply NOWROJI JAMSETJI MISTRY, Lall Bag, Parel, Jerbai Wadia's M. Block.
C R4169

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175,
C R4044

TO LET—Two GODOWNS, one at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle and the other at Mody Street, and a BUNGALOW at Andheri, Kurla Road. For particulars, apply to LAXMIDASS G. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R4216

TO LET new up-to-date 2 big Godowns, complete with Electric fitting and Stone pavements at Dady Ardesar Cross Lane, near C. P. Tank, opposite Madhoobag door. Apply to HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, Mambadevi, opposite Water Tank, Bombay 3.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our seer-land of Mouja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabaldi, NAGPUR.
G C13398

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing off at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Shelf) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A BOILER for Ginning Factory, 24 by 6½ by 100 H.-P. Apply Box No. 8215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4193

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Elegtric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A Secondhand compound condensing ENGINE, 35 nominal horse-power, and a boiler, 30 ft. by 7½ ft., 150 lbs. pressure and 20 or more gins, single or double, Maker Platt, with lathe and opener. Prices and details to MALAK GULAM MOHAMAD, Flour Mills, Kasur, Punjab.
K R4190A

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS and COTTON MERCHANTS—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press factory equipped with high class machinery, located in the best cotton centre, complete with furnished bungalows, offices, outhouses and godowns, built on a large area of ground on the latest style. Apply Box No. 8210, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4175

MACHINERY—A rare opportunity to Millowners. Messrs. Desai Bros., Ltd., of London are offering for sale on account and risk of parties concerned 2 new Lancashire 30 x 7 x160lbs. Boilers by Penman, 2 new Lancashire 30 x 7½ x 180lbs. Boilers by Galloways, 1 new John Shaw's Cloth Baling Hydraulic Press with a set of four throw pumps etc. 1,000 S. H. and new Looms of various makes, 12 new Lathes by Smith Barker, carding Engines, Ring Frames etc., etc., Fresh order can be booked on favourable terms for all classes of machinery, Hardware, Metals, Chemicals, Yarns, Piece Goods, etc., etc., also Indian produce sold at best prices, agencies at all important Cities & Ports. Best references essential. Apply Mr. R. R. DESAI, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
K R4208

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100. Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprs. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
z 13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE 7-9 H.-P. Indian MOTOR-CYCLE, 1917 model, overhauled in May, 1922. Lucas lamp, Klaxon horn, tools, etc., Rs. 850 or near offer. Apply CAPT. H. E. SMITHERS, 3, Carnegy Road, Bombay.
JA R4188

FOR SALE—A few brand new HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 7-seater, Touring Cars with artillery wheels, either packed in original cases or ready for road, at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 8,000 if one car is purchased; or at Rs. 7,750 each if 3 cars are bought, delivery F. O. B. or F. O. R. Karachi. Special discount to dealers THE KARACHI MOTOR CAR CO., McLeod Road, KARACHI.
JA R4214

MOTOR CARS—The following motor cars to be sold immediately, either the whole lot or separately by Desai Bros., Ltd., of London, on account and risk of parties concerned:—20 new motor cars by one of the best French manufacturers called Sizaire Naudin, with well known Ballot Engine. Most economical latest model; 2 secondhand but completely overhauled motor cars as above; 1 new Crossley Limousine motor car; 8 secondhand Army Type Sizaire Naudin cars, newly painted and completely over-hauled. S. H. Buick car; 1 S. H. Sunbeam; 1 S. H. Studebaker; 2 S. H. motor lorries. All completely overhauled. Apply to Mr. R. R. DESAI, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
J A R4207

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Jannar (Poona).
M R3823

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

RECOGNISED by the Board for High School and Intermediate Examinations. Re opens on the 5th July, 1922, at 7 a.m. Gives free education to Indian girls. Hostel fee Rs. 12 p. m. Six scholarships of Rs. 20 p. m. for each are available for girls who passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University and joining the training classes. Also prepares candidates for the B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University. For prospectus apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.
M 13555

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. G. Belgaum.
M R13185

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments in Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful student FROM FOUR AFFILIATED COLLEGES for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditors and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated College men passed in this test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men, besides five ex-students, auditors and graduates, Great Western Bldg, Apollo Street.
4178.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST B FLAT CORNET, and a first Bass clarinet for the B. and O. Police Band. None but ex-Indian Army Bandsmen need apply. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, Police Band, RANCHI.
P C13576

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 capital for two businesses, those monthly profit about Rs. 1,000 or more. Apply Box No. 8221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4217

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order.
T R4189

SATIN of Mobarakpur manufacture suitable for ladies dresses, cushions, curtains and lining can be had from the manufacturer, CHAUDHRI MAHABIR PRASAD of Mubarakpur, Dt. AZAMGARH, to save profits of intermediate persons. Samples free.
T R3947

BE KIND TO YOUR HAIR.

USE CHARMOL MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO. Sold in larger than usual bottles, concentrated and economical, Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sent to any address in India, free of all packing; postal and V. P. P. charges on receipt of Rs. 2 in notes. MATHER & CO., Chemists, Poona.
T R4187

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

CABINET GRAMOPHONES.—Exceedingly cheap and beautiful present. Exquisite design and workmanship. Indispensable to any decent drawing room. Buy from Direct Importers and save a middleman's (40 per cent.) profit. Apply TRENCHMAN BROS., Kothari Mansion, opposite G. P. O.
T R4148

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3993

BEFORE purchasing any Rebuilt or Secondhand typewriter, please write for our free bargain list. We have for sale about 200 Typewriters. Remington No. 10 Rs. 150; Underwood, bicolour backspacer Rs. Rs. 150; Oliver No. 5 Rs. 55 to 100; etc., etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or machines taken back. ROGERS & CO., (Typewriter Specialists) 28, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.
T R4190

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation, No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—A SENIOR DRAFTSMAN, competent and experienced in the design of structural steel work and reinforced concrete and preferably with a knowledge of permanent way details and the layout of Station yards. Apply with copies of testimonials in writing to the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras. Salary according to qualifications.
C13549

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the date of DRAWING of the Iddya Vidyadavini Raffle has been ADJOURNED to the 2nd October, 1922, as the counterfoils and remittances of many of the ticket books have not yet been received by the undersigned in spite of several reminders. The numbers of the ticket books received, will be sent, if called for by any of the ticket holders of our Raffle. The special drawing will take place the next day. The public are hereby assured that the date of drawing will not be postponed any further under any circumstances. We sincerely hope that the general public will kindly excuse us for the unavoidable postponement and beg to request that they might dispose of the lottery books which they may have with them and send the counterfoils and remittance so as to reach this office by 31st August, 1922.

H. RAMA RAO,
Secretary.

Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle Office,
Surathkal, S. Kanara,
Dated 24th June, 1922. C13548

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

WANTED—A READER in Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Faculty of Medicine. Pay Rs. 750-50-1150 per mensem. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for one year. Private practice allowed. Applications with necessary evidence regarding qualifications, clinical and teaching experience, or research work done in this or allied subjects must reach the REGISTRAR, LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY, Lucknow, on or before the 7th July, 1922.
C13463

FOR SALE.

SILVER HOWDAH, Dianomo, Tapestry, Banat in colours, Phyttens, Ice Machines, Pianos and Furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Settees, etc., large stock, Brand new and reliable, also second hand Motors ready for sale. Good discount on big orders. Price and particulars on application to
THE HOME MEMBER
Jhalarapatan,
RAJPUTANA
C13458

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.
Entrance.—Hornby Road.
THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following:—
1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1922.
2nd—Two Directors retire under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4th—To transact any other business that may be brought forwardo by the Chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, 1922, to 8th July, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1922.
C13390

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1922.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, 1922, to 8th July 1922, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1922. C13381

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 3rd July 1922 at 1 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the period ended 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Mr. R. F. Mulla, as a director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th June to MONDAY, the 10th July, 1922, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
Sir HUKAMCHAND & BALKISHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1922.
N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday the 17th July 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th day of June 1922 on production of Share Certificates.
C13382

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, Ltd.
"WEXFORD HOUSE," KILPAUK, MADRAS.

Since the prospectus of the Company was issued in 1920 the Directors have resolved to abandon the project of establishing a Mill in or near Madras and have acquired an extensive and suitable site of 45 acres in Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari where the construction of the buildings and the installation of machinery are rapidly progressing both for the manufacture of Straw Paper and Paper Pulp from bamboo. The Directors consider that it is very expedient to convert Paper Pulp into finished paper and to add machinery for manufacturing Straw Boards. They are also of opinion, to make the Mill self-contained, that factory to manufacture the required chemicals should be opened. There is considerable demand for both kinds of chemicals required for the manufacture of paper, for industrial and other purpose at remunerative rates.

The Capital of the Company has therefore been raised from Ten to Thirty lakhs of rupees.

The New Capital of Twenty lakhs of rupees is divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and 50,000 shares of Rs.20 each.

Shares of Rs. 100 each—Rs. 25 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs.25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Shares of Rs. 20 each.—Rs. 10 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

For prospectus&c., apply to.—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
13487 "Wexford House", Kilpauk MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS LTD.

CANCELLATION OF POLL.

A protest having been lodged with regard to the irregularity of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th ultimo, the undersigned consulted the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and in conformity with his advice the undersigned has decided not to proceed with the poll on Monday, the 3rd instant.

Notice is therefore hereby given that the resolution declared as "carried" at the abovesaid meeting is "invalid and ineffective" and that the registering of polls which is fixed on Monday, the 3rd instant and the meeting for the announcement thereof on the 4th instant are both cancelled. The papers relating to the above are open for inspection to the Share-holders at the office of the undersigned between three and five p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 3rd instant.

V. A. DESAI,
Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 29th June, 1922.
Bombay, 1st July, 1922.
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
C13577

NOTICE.

WE have to draw the attention of the Public that the time limit for submission of Tender for the purchase of the business of the Company including goodwill, stock-in trade, Furniture, and Outstandings which was fixed to 30th June, 1922, has been in the interest of the Company now extended to Monday the 10th July, 1922.

(Sd) NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
DINSHAW D. SHROFF.
Liquidators, Phillips & Co. Ld.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
314, Hornby Road, Bombay.
30th June, 1922. C4221

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

THE TRANSACTIONS of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 13,74,418-8-1 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 2,00,000 for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 11,74,418-8-1 for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922. To this amount has to be added Rs. 56,506-8-5 brought forward from the last account making a total of Rs. 12,30,925-0-6.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum (Rs. 3-8-0 per share) free from Income Tax on the paid up Capital of Rupees one crore for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, which will absorb Rs. 7,00,000; to reserve for contingencies Rs. 1,00,000; carried forward to the next account Rs. 4,30,925-0-6.
C13566

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH
(Incorporated by an Act of Legislature).

NEW SESSION HAS BEGUN FROM THE 1ST JUNE, 1922.

THE UNIVERSITY holds its own Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc. Examinations. LL.B. Classes are held as usual.

Merit scholarships are awarded to students who have passed the Muslim University examinations of other Universities in the First Division. In the M.A. and M.Sc. scholarships are also awarded to the students who have passed the B.A., and B.Sc. Examinations in the lower divisions.

Students who cannot afford to pay all the fees and other expenses of the University are assisted with loans by Duty Society and other institutions. The University will close for the long vacation on 15th July, 1922, and will re-open on the 15th October, 1922. Admissions will be made before as well as after the vacation.

Copies of Prospectus giving detailed information can be had by applying to the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh.
C13572

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS, of the Java Sea & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., for Bombay Presidency, as from 1st June, 1922. Fire, Marine & Motor-car Insurances accepted at Tariff rates. For further particulars apply to—

L. V. GOVINDJI & CO.,
283, Hornby Road,
Kavarana Building,
C13511 BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

SALE OF GHI.

The Officer Commanding Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has about 25 tons of condemned ghi packed in tins and cases to be disposed of, samples of which can be seen in his office, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

2. Tenders should be submitted to him upto 12 noon on Monday the 10th July 1922, stating the rate per 100 lbs. including packing and the quantity the tenders are prepared to purchase.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by an Earnest money of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for.
4. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
5. The offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Coy.
Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
29th June 1922.
C13553

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO F. MARKUR, that a packet containing G. P. Loan Notes and Port Trust Bonds and other securities standing in his name has been recently LOST. Any person finding and returning the same to the undersigned, will be paid a reward of Rupees two hundred by the Owner. The Public are warned against dealing in any manner with any of the said securities.

Dated this 1st July, 1922.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Kaikhushroo F. Markur.
No. 79, Medows Street.
C13569

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1921.

S. MEYERS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MORARJI GOKULDAS, (2) GOKULDAS DAMODAR, (3) PURSHOTAM RATANSEY, (4) VASSANJI PURSHOTAM and (5) LUXMAN LALCHAND ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of October 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of July 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of parcel of Government land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31902 Sq. Yds., or thereabouts (portion of it being submerged land) with the buildings standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 503, New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1/1547 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4694(1), 4694(2), 4695, 4696, Street Nos. 21, 24A, 25 and 26 and bounded, on the North by the Sea Shore on the East partly by the Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nullah or passage on the South by the property of Munacherji P. Contractor and on the West by the Sea Shore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Commissioner.
C13568

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDWIN WOLLASTON FRITCHLEY, European Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon lying and being at Pungarly, Taluka Mawal in Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, containing by admeasurement about 12 acres or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 121A, 122 and 122A, Entry Nos. 257-259 and 260 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak, on or towards the West by property being Survey No. 123, on or towards the North partly by the property being Survey No. 126-27 and partly by the property of the said Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak and partly by a 30 ft. wide space and on or towards the South by a watercourse and Glen view property and beyond that the public road from Khandalla to Lonawalla.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1922.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C13567

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAM HUSSEIN NOOR MAHOMED RAJPAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Oomarkhadi Street, otherwise called Doongry Bazar Gully, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3393 and Street Nos. 3-4 New Survey No. 3167, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the public passage and partly by the property of Hormasji Kanga and on the South by the property of Sir Aga Khan.

Dated this 30th day of June 1922.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13570

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of HARGOVANDAS SHIVSHANKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitand, deceased for the use and benefit of Vasant Hargovandas, Purshottam Hargovandas, Chaturbhuj Hargovandas and Manmohan Hargovandas all four minors sons of the deceased and limited to the period of minority of any of them and having effect through out the Bombay Presidency. Hemraj Madhavji appointed to apply for Letters of Administration pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 7th day of April, 1922, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 4th Khumbhar Wada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. MANUBHAI & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 21st day of June, 1922.

C13571

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FROM

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The monsoon has been more active in the Gangetic Plain and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, west Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and north Hyderabad and local in Bihar, east United Provinces, west Rajputana, Central India, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Madras. A few falls also occured in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat and southeast Madras. Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point one and a half, Tavoy five, Moulmein and Diamond Island three, Dibrugarh one and a half, Sibsagar one, Cherrapunji three, Cox's Bazar two Narayanganj one and a half, Barisal and Gaya one, Gorakhpur two, Cawnpore one, Indore one and a half, Saugor and Pendra one, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Mangalore four, Marmagoa and Calicut three, Coachin one, Trivandrum, Malegaon and Mercara two.

Forecaste:—Extension in United Provinces and Gujarat.

SIMLA, July 2.

The monsoon has weakened in north-east India, but has strengthened in central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, east United Provinces, Central India, west Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, north Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and east Bombay, Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east Punjab and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui one and a half inches, Kyaukpyu and Lashie one, Sibsagar one and a half, Jalpaiguri one, Gorakhpur and Bahraich three, Bareilly one and a half, Mukteswar two, Dalhausi one and a half, Kotah and Udaipur one, Indore one and a half, Hoshangabad and Seoni one, Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri and Karwar two, Marmago and Mangalore four, Calicut and Aurangabad one and a half, Nizamabad one, and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana, west of United Provinces and on north Madras coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1st July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 1st July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.18	26.66		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.30	21.20		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.29	23.19		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.49	24.80		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METFOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, June 30th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches		29.590
Temperature of Air	Degrees		82.5
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"		79.6
Dew Point	"		77.4
Relative humidity of Air	"		0.821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"		9.8
Maximum temperature of Air	"		85.1
Minimum do do	"		80.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W.S.W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		258
Fall of Rain	inches.		0.18
Total fall during month	"		25.68
Do. do. year	"		26.63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July			0.03

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
M	3	m 6 4	25 7	3	m 11 59	19 11
T.	4	m 6 57	26 2	4	m 0 58	17 2
W	5	m 7 47	25 10	5	m 1 57	16 0
Th	6	m 8 45	25 8	6	m 2 51	16 4
F.	7	m 9 26	25 10	7	m 3 44	18 0
S.	8	m 10 28	26 0	8	m 3 41	16 0
S	9	m 10 15	25 3	9	m 4 38	19 4
		m 3 33	26 3		m 9 15	17 10
		m 3 59	27 9		m 10 36	17 7
		m 4 46	25 9		m 10 33	19 6
		m 4 54	26 11		m 11 48	17 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Lahore, heavily clouded at Ambala and lightly or moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Multan and day ttemperature was higher than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Cawnpore reports 1.08", Jhansi 0.25" and Allahabad 0.11". Skies are moderately clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in excess. Day temperature was higher than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur received 0.35" and Mount Abu 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature was below normal at Ajmer while night temperature was above it in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been nearly general in south Gujarat and local in Central India West. Ahmedabad received 0.69", Surat 0.20" and Indore 1.25". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in south Gujarat the air is slightly damper than usual. Day temperature was above normal at Rajkot and in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—There has been some decrease of rain which has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 0.65", Saugor 0.98" and Nagpur 0.27". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Chanda. Night temperature was lower than usual at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—All stations reports rain. It has been light at Bombay but heavy elsewhere. Bombay reports 0.18", Ratnagiri 3.73", Mormugao 2.67" and Karwar 4.00". Skies are heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao day tempature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Malegaon received 1.90", Belgaum 0.56", Aurangabad 0.35", Nizamabad 0.17" and Hyderabad 0.24". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Malegaon and in Hyderabad the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been very active on the west coast of the Peninsula, and has extended into south Gujarat and Central India West. The Bay current has extended into the United Provinces. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and south Gujarat and locally in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West, west Rajputana and the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred on the Madras coast. Precipitation has been heavy on the west coast where Trivandrum reports 2.42", Calicut 2.80", Mangalore 4.48", Karwar 4.00", Mormugao 2.67", and Ratnagiri 3.73". Other principal amounts are a fall of 1.90" at Malegaon, of 1.21" at Indroe, of 1.08" at Cawnpore and of 2.01" at Colombo. The sea is rough at Colombo and Trivandrum and is reported as very rough from Mangalore. Day temperature was below normal in the north Deccan and the southwest Central Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the southeast Punjab and east Rajputana and a decrease is probable on the west coast of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th June 1922.

The Bay monsoon is now extending up the Gangetic plain and the Bombay monsoon has strengthened slightly in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the west Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north Hyderabad, and local in Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the east Punjab, east Rajputana and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port-Blair one inch; Victoria-Point three; Mergui one; Tavoy one and a half; Akyab three; Cherrapunji six; Darjiling three; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong two; Dinajpur one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Ranchi, Patna one; Naya-Dumka two; Gorakhpur one and a half; Seoni two; Parbhani and Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF SATURDAY THE 1ST OF JULY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	98.3	85.1	93	—	0	—0.02
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.3	83 6	48	—	0	—0.89
Rawalpindi	1 3.7	79.1	35	—	0.76	—1.44
Lahore	103.9	82.1	54	—	1.78	—0.14
Dharsal	99.8	79.1	69	—	3.18	+0.36
Ambala	98.8	76.4	80	0.04	4.66	+0 45
Delhi	101.3	80.4	66	—	2.44	—0.89
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	—	—	—	—	2.41	+0.39
Malanpuri	99.3	83.1	75	—	3.80	—1.07
Jhansi	103.0	78.8	72	0.25	2.30	—0.98
Cawnpore	99.0	79.5	83	1.08	2.53	—4.42
Allahabad	96.0	81.0	85	0.11		
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.5	89.9	50	—	—	—0.22
Karachi	93.4	84	80	—	—	—0.99
Ajmer	89.6	79 8	64	0.02	2.31	—1.19
Jaipur	93.9	76.8	67	..	2.68	+0.22
Kotah	97.3	82.6	63	—	4.13	+0.43
Mount Abu	82.5	68.4	84	0.10	2.36	—1.58
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Dhasi	97.2	76.1	76	—	0.69	—1.25
Dwarka	91.4	83.6	82	—	0.77	—1.31
Veraval	88.2	82.8	86	—	1.36	—3.16
Rajkot	103.8	81.8	68	—	2.22	—4.49
Bhavnagar Pass	96.0	80.8	76	—	4.27	—0.46
Surat	95.2	76.8	9	0.16	4.25	+5.23
Ahmedabad	99.0	78.8	89	0.69	5.18	+1.12
Deesa	104.9	80.2	68	—	2.98	—1.32
Neemuch	91.1	75.9	82	0.04	2.11	+4.77
Indore	88.4	73.1	85	1.25	6.39	+0.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.8	75.1	86	0.65	5.98	—2.89
Saugor	91.4	70.6	87	0.98	9.32	+1.35
Hoseangabad	88.1	76.0	99	—	7.13	+1.05
Khandwa	—	71.	84	—	3.16	—2.19
Akola	96.1	78.7	80	—	6.19	+0.72
Amraoti	89.6	78.6	84	—	8.86	+1.78
Nagpur	88.1	75.8	76	0.27	9.05	—1.13
Chanda	86.9	76.0	84	—	7.04	—0.61
Raipur	90.3	76.1	78	—	7.79	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	79.4	85	0.18	26.66	+7.62
Ratnagiri	89.2	78.7	93	3.73	49.76	+18.09
Marmagoa	79.4	74 1	95	2.67	37.91	+7.19
Karwar	81.7	78.6	93	4.00	41.71	+2.76
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	77.6	72 3	86	1.90	7.79	+3.82
Ahmednagar	80.4	71.3	77	0.15	6.23	+1.06
Poona	80.6	73.8	83	0.04	4.61	—2.76
Sholapur	89.9	73.6	69	0.03	1.87	+2.44
Bijapur	86.7	74.0	76	—	3.17	—0.69
Belgaum	78.8	69.7	90	0.56	9.19	+0.65
Aurangabad	76.8	71.8	87	0.35	9.68	+3.69
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.4	74.5	84	0.17	7.09	+1.41
Hyderabad	94.6	72.0	65	0.24	2.51	—3.50
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	72.0	98	4.48	36.78	—1.12
Calicut	86.8	73.8	98	2.80	2.16	—6.38
Cochin	89.0	78.4	93	1.10	31.47	+2.09
Colombo	84.4	71.4	90	2.16	10 61	+1.97
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.1	78.4	72	3.09	3 61	—3.89
Bellary	98.8	75.2	64	2.07	0.10	—1.84
Cuddapah	102.0	79.4	63	0 04	1.72	—1.32
Madras	97.6	79.2	65	0.10	2.15	—0.25
Bangalore	88.7	67.0	78	—	2.72	—0.34
Coimbatore	87.0	70.5	70	0.02	1.00	—0.76
Trichinopoly	99.1	79.1	61	—	3.61	—0.93
Negapatam	99.1	80 6	57	..	1.07	+0.89

The Bombay Chronicle Press

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PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..
" " Sales of East India	80(
" " Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 23
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 84
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	21 47
closing time.) Jan.	20 98
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	21 25
Oct.	20 96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	..
July	12 77
August	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 41
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 07
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	12 58
August	12 48
September	12 35
Oct.	12 23
November	12 11
December	11 99
January	11 89
February	11 81
March	11 73
April	11 67
May	11 61
June	11 55

Tone :—

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18 25
Aug.	18 35
Sept.	18 45
Oct.	18 60
Nov.	18 70
Dec.	18 75
Jan.	18 80
Feb.	18 90
Mar.	19 00
June	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 10
" " " Fully HGood	10 50
" " " Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	10 00
" " Fully Good	10 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Constant	2,000
Futures at New York July	21 68
" " " Oct.	21 61
" " " Dec.	21 45
" " " Jan.	21 21
Spot Cotton at New York	22 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21 50
Futures at New York July	21 46
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 17
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 1/8

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 30th.

July	21 56
Oct.	21 52
Future at New York,	
Dec	21 30
Jan	21 05

Liverpool, June 30th.

July	12 58
Oct.	12 23
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	11 89
Mar.	11 73

London, June 30th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£4 13/7 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	36 1 8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 29th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8
" " 2 months hence	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 29th.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Paid	61
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Buyers	60/6
Australian 52 lbs- June Buyers	53
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/4
Hongkong	£115
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 3/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Sellers	£18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed —June-July	£18 7/8
Linseed, Argentine June-July Value	£19 7/8
Tone :—Firmer.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66 1 2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£87 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£89
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1 16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	56
7% Indian Loan	£113

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept.	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crope July Weaker	8 1/2
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20/1 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	20/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/10 1/2
Tone :—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

July 1.

To-day 12 points were reported lower in the New York futures. There was a big fighting this morning between Tejiwalas and Mundiwalas and the Marwari Bazar opened for F. G. M. G. Broach July August at Rs. 539/- and steadily advanced to Rs. 549/- The business was entirely in the hands of Tejiwalas. From this level it eased to Rs. 546 1/2 and was Rs. 547 1/2 at 4 P.M. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 548/- At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 547/- and closed at Rs. 541 1/2. Fine M.G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 470/- and went up to Rs. 473/- and the rate at 4 P.M. was Rs. 470/- While Oomra September opened at Rs. 485/- and going upto Rs. 489/- remained Rs. 486/- at 4 P. M. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 398/- nominal.

Our market continued to be steady. Yesterday with a fairly good inquiry from Exporters and mills, and about 8,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold Yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C P. M.)

Bombay; July 1st.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt,	541 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	385
Fine Oomra	July	460
" "	Sept.	475
Southerns	July/Augt.	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The market was again dull in all sections the best futures of the day being brisk enquiry for Century jute and Talcher coal. Howrah opened confidently and remained steady until 2 p.m. when there was a sharp reaction to 48 and although there was at the time some improvement the close was weak. Clive moved in sympathy, Naihati, Landsdowne, Alliance and Orient all improved on the day but enquiry was on a small scale. Century had buyers at close at 8/4 but there were very few shares in the market even at this rate. Coal section was again dull and neglected. Talchers came into prominence this afternoon and closed at 8/12 buyers with this exception. The coal market was featureless. Cottons had another quiet day with prices tending easier among Industrials. Some interest was shown in Behar and Rajshahi Tannery, Premier Soap, Indo Burma Tin and Carew Sugar (the last named at a substantial reduction on current quotation) Indian Iron and Steel anr Standard Waggons had several sellers after tiffin Indian Iron and Steel being on offer at 53 at close Imperial Bank (fully paid) were rather easier. Following were closing quotations :—

Jute :—Alliance 566, Anglo Indian 397, Barnagore 136, Budge Budge 450 Caledonian 485, Century 8/8, Clive 40/12, Craig 9/4, Fort Gloster 765, Howrah 48/4, Howrah (pref) 93 Hoogly pref 12/4, Hukumchand pref 24 disc Kanknarrah 495, Lansdowne 317, Naihati 400, National 296/8, Central pref 99/8, Northbrook pref 95, Nuddea 61, Orient 185, Reliance pref 93, Standard 425, Union 502, Waverley 10/12.

Coal :—Baraboni 15/14, Bokaro Ramghur 42/8, Century 4/3, East India 34, Katras Jherriah 113/8, New Beerbhoom 35/4, Raneegunge 57/8, Samla Govindpur 11/10, Talcher 8/12.

Miscellaneous :—C.P. Cement 6, Bengal Telephone 290, Indian Iron and Steel 55, Kumardhubi Engineering 7, B. I. Corporation 8/8, Indian Tanneries 1/12, Indo Burma Tin 5, Madan Theatres 6/14, Premier Soap 10/8 British Burma Petroleum 10/4, Bengal Paper 36/8, Titaghur Paper 12, Carew and Co 34.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling three and five eight pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirtytwo pence.

BANGALORE RACES.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 1.

Despite threatening weather conditions, record gatherings were seen in both enclosures for the opening, the enclosure being as usual a scene of fashion and splendour put up for discussion, and fields ruled large, though there were several last moment scratchings, particularly in Paddock Plate and Bedouin Plate. Two upsets were notable. Mercury on Macintire Plate puzzled many till the last moment and did not encourage backing but the single lucky soul who patronized him at the totalizator must have been unusually nourished. Nurse Bob in Southern India Cup behaved more or less on similar lines and both provided some scope for gamble. In all other events finishes were close and in fine style and sporters spent very pleasant afternoon. The band of Queen's Bays played at intervals excellent selections and on the whole the day may be described as a brilliant opening for the meeting.

The following are the results of the races run in Bangalore to-day :—

THE EASTERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Raja Tirumalrao of Gadwal's SCOTCHPINE, 7-13, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 8-10, S J Meekings 2
Messrs S Mahomed and Shamlan's PALEFACE, 8-9, Majeed 3
Mr Basavaraj Wis's ARAB KNIGHT, 10-3, Gulam Mahomed 4

Also ran :—Beadmaker 9-0, Ornate 8-13, Markhor 7-11, Silver Prince 7-10, Little Grey 7-5.

Betting :—4 to 1 against Ornate, 5 to 1 Scotchpine, Beadmaker, Paleface, 6 to 1 Quantity and Markhor, longer prices the rest.

Won by half a length, a length between the second and the third, two lengths between the third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 31 4/5 secs.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 13.

THE MACINTIRE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 500 and a Cup valued Rs. 500 presented by Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr F Main's MERCURY, 9-5, Hutchins ... 1
Mr P Pogose's RAGS, 8-12, S J Meekings ... 2
Maharaja of Keshonagar's MISS GLAD EYES, 8-4, Purtoosingh 3*
His Highness Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MARY'S LAMB, 9-7, Ritchie 3*

*Dead-heat.

Also ran :—Turbulence 9-4, Tillage 9-0, Landlady 8-13, Prescience 8-12, La Duse 8-7, Sibell De Langton 7-12, Wich Doctor 7-11, Galoshe 7-0, Miss Understood 7-0.

Betting :—4 to one Mercury, Rags and Turbulence, 5 to 1 Mary's Lamb, 8 to 1 Prescience, Miss Glad Eyes, longer prices the rest.

Won by a length, half a length between the second and the dead-heat.

Time :—1 min. 5 secs.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 180.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Maharani of Cooch Behar's FANCY FAIR, 9-1, Ritchie 1
Mr E Dee's GIBSON'S CORNER, 7-0, Purtoosingh 2
Mr A Maclaren's DEVAS VALE, 7-11, J McQuade 3
Mr Nugent Grant's CARREMAR, 8-3, Bona 4

Also ran :—May Morn 10-4, Engaged 8-9, Scindia 8-9, Winniburn 8-6, Rockstar 8-4, Apple Blossom 7-2.

Betting :—3 to 1 Fancy Fair and Rockstar, 4 to 1 Gibson's Corner, 6 to 1 May Morn, 7 to 1 Winniburn, 8 to 1 Carremar, Devas vale, longer prices the rest.

Won by two lengths, half a length between the second and the third, ¾ length between the third and the fourth.

Time :—1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 15-8.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,000 and a Cup valued Rs. 500 to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 100.

Maharaja of Cooch Behar's NURSE BOBS, 8-1, Ritchie 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 8-4, Aldridge 2
Mr E Dee's SIMPLE SIMON, 8-2, Majeed 3
Lieut Raja of Venkatagiri's SOURSOP, 7-0, McQuade 4

Also ran :—Abajala 9-13, Staples 9-9, Mirabelle 8-12, Olivine 8-11, Gipsy's Advice 8-5, High Road 8-2, The Omalley 8-0, Lady Rheims 7-0.

Betting :—3 to 1 Olivine, 4 to 1 Sandra and Nurse Bobs, 6 to 1 Staples and Mirabelle, 8 to 1 Gipsy's Advice, High Road and The Omalley, 20 to 1 Simple Simon, Abajala, Soursop and Lady Rheims.

Won by 4 lengths, two lengths between the second and third, half a length between the third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 17 secs.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 32.

THE FARM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 500 and a Cup valued Rs. 500 presented by Sirdar Sir M. Kantaraj Urs to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr Norton's BETTER HOPE, 10-2, J G Meekings 1
Maharaja of Mysore's APPLAUSE, 8-5, Aldridge 2
Mr M Ali Asker's FEARLESS, 7-0, St H McLuade 3
Mirza Mahomed Hussain's BLACK TOP, 9-5, Babajan 4

Also ran :—Mabap 9-2, Black Rock 7-6, Conductor 7-3, Soudan 7-2, Cultivator 7-2 and Monsoon Jack 7-0.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Better Hope, 2½ to 1 against Applause, sixes against Black Top, Black Rock, Conductor and Fearless, longer prices the rest.

Won by a length, 1½ lengths between second and third, half a length between third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 5 2/5 secs.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 9.

THE SUBSTITUTION PLATE—Distance 1 mile. A Cup valued Rs. 500 presented by the Yuvaraja of Mysore to the winner; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

Maharaja of Mysore's ALEXO, 9-1, Lyons 1
Maharaja of Mysore's DROPSCENE, 9-0, Babajan 2
Mr N F Mirza's KITTY OHARA, 9-7, R Wallace 3
Mrs Cocran Smith's QUITE GRAVE, 9-4, Aldridge 4

Also ran :—Balline 9-12, Wich Doctor 8-6, Maple 8-1, Dreamland 7-8.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Alexo, 3 to 1 Quite Grave, 6 to 1 Kitty Ohara, 8 to 1 Dropscnee, longer prices the rest.

Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third, neck between third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 47 2/5 secs.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 21.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr M Ali Asker's FAIRY GOLD, 8-2, Purtoosingh 1*
Aga Abbas Ali's KEYNOTE, 7-2, Ritchie 1*
Messrs Sattar and Wahed's EMPEROR, 7-2, Bona 3
Mr D Ghista's DECORATION, 8-10, Ameen 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran :—Cymbaline 8-2, Nitigatesh 7-12, and Link Leader 7-0.

Betting :—5 to 4 against Fairy Gold, 5 to 2 Emperor, 3 to 1 Mitigation and Decoration, 8 to 1 Keynote, longer prices the rest.

Won by a length between dead-heat and third, neck between third and fourth.

Time :—2 mins.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 40-8 and 7½.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 1.

There was a larger attendance of the public present for the second day of Kirkee Gymkhana Races than was seen out on Thursday last, and the racing too was much more interesting. The weather, moreover, behaved itself and except for one light sprinkle of rain, the afternoon was clear and free from the disagreeable need of taking shelter whenever passing clouds discharged their moisture.

Mr. M. Goculdass' nominees again did well. Marshall Petain carrying 11-7, won the third event quite easily. Cahir Lass with 11-12, walked away with trip along the stakes while Grey Rosette one of this stable new importations was added second win to his credit by annexing the Palestine Stakes. There was double objection in the Gymkhana Stakes. Isbury rose's connections objected to Bridge for crossing and Troop Leader's rider objected to Isbury Rose for humping. Though stewards overruled objections the parties were not satisfied and there is to be further appeal to W. I. T. C. In the last race the favourite Vulgarity fell at the last hurdle and it is believed broke his left shoulder.

PALESTINE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 49 to winner, Rs. 20 2nd, Rs. 10 to 3rd. Handicap for maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1921.

Mr. M. Goculdass' GREY ROSETTE 11-6. T. M. Goculdass' 1
Mr. Mohamed Gunis, AJEEL 10-4, Sergt. Price 2
Mr. M. Ahmed's, DIWAN 10-3, Major Warden 3

Also Ran : Khali's 10-3.

Betting : 5 to 2 on Grey Rosette, 5 to 2 against Khalis, 9 to 2 against Ajeel, 12 Diwan.

Won by three lengths, one length 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid :—Rs. 7 for win, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 for places.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10. Handicap for maiden horses in 3rd division.

Mr D Greenhalgh's ISBURY ROSE, 10-11, Mr. Ward 1*
Mr. M. Goculdass', BRIDGE 9-6, Mr. T. H. Goculdass' 1*
Mr. Hillman's, TROUP LEADER 11-7, Mr. Webb 3

*Dead-heat.

Also Ran: Deslin 10-6, Objection against Bridge for crossing was overruled.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Dislin, 6 to 4 against Troop Leader, 2 to 1 Isbury Rose, 3 to 1 Bridge.

Dead-heat for first place, 2 lengths, between dead-heat and third.

Time :—1 min. 23 secs.

Tote paid :—Rs. 13, on Isbury Rose and Rs. 12 on Bridge. For win Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 for places.

TRIP ALONG STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles over 7 flights. Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10. High weight handicap for horses which ran in Kirkee Hurdle, on 1st day.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CAHIR LASS 11-12, Capt. Hance 1
Mr. J. F. L. Austin's FAGAN 10-9, Sergt. Price 2

Also Ran: Easter Holiday 12-9.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Cahir Lass, Covens Troop Leader, 6 to 1 against Fagan.

Cahir Lass led all the way. Won by distance Troop Leader ran out.

Time 3 mins. 41 1/5 secs.

Tote paid : Rs. 9 forwin.

AUNDH STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10. Handicap for Arabs in 3rd division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' MARSHALL PETAIN 11-7, Mr. T. M. Goculdass' 1
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and Sally's MUNICIPAL 10-3, Mr. Sanders 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAGVA ZINDAO 9-9, Sergt. Price 3

Also ran :—Buttonwood 10-7 cd 10-8, Balance 10-5, Small Diamond 10, Mines 9-9, Timothy 9-3, cd. 9-4.

Betting :—3 to 1 on Marshall Petain, 3 to 1 against Municipal, 6 to 1 Balance, 8 to 1 Buttonwood, and Small Diamond, twelves Bhagva Zenda and Small Diamond twelves Bhagva Zenda and others.

Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 min. 30 1/5 secs.

Tote paid : Rs. 6 for win, Rs. 5 Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 for places.

CHARGER STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 59, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

For bona fide Chargers—property of or. hired by officers of H. M's. Army and Navy on full pay. No horse must have been in training stable since 1st October, 1921.

Majod W. H. Simpson's PATRICK 12-7, Major Warden 1
Lt-General Sir W Marshall's MY MARY, 12, Owner 2
Major T. Luck's THE BINT 10-7, cd. 10-10, Mr. Darwell 3

Also Ran: Joan 12, Peter 12-0, Blasphemy 12-0, Bay Lough 10-7, cd. 10-11, Wild Laerd 10-7, cd. 10-8.

Betting :—3 to 1 on Patrick, 3 to 1 against Joan, 4 to 1 My Mary, 66 to 1 The Bint, 10 Jeanne, 12 and 16 others.

Won by 2 1/4 lenghts, two lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 min. 27 2/5 secs.

Tote paid : Rs. 7 for win, Rs. 5, Rs. 7 and Rs. 11 for places.

TRY AGAIN STAKES.—Distance 2 miles. Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20 and 3rd Rs. 10. Handicap Hurdle Race for horses that ran in Dare Devil Stakes.

Capt. W. D. Austwick's LUPINUS 11-10, Owner 1
Capt. J. F. Hance's WARRIOR 12-0, Owner 2
Capt J H Wilkinson's CARBIDE, 10-10, cd. 11-3, Owner 3

Also Ran: Vulgarity fell 13-7, Erebus 11-9, cd. 12-4, Stephen 11-2.

Betting :—5 to 2 on Vulgarity, 3 to 1 against Warrior, 4 to 1 Lupinus, 10 to 1 Erebus and Stephen 20.

Carbide won by three lengths, eight lengths 2n and 3rd.

Time not taken.

Tote paid : Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 13 and Rs. 6 for places.

Vulgarity fell at first Hurdle and Seemingly broke fore fatlock.

1st October.—Hockey Teams vs. Rest.
7th October.—Imp. Trust C. C.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A general meeting of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana will be held on Sunday, the 16th July, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Gymkhana pavilion, when the report for the year ending 31st December, 1921, will be submitted for adoption.

The total amount to the credit of the Institution in the Bank comes to Rs. 35,396-11-0 at the end of the year under report which the Committee trust will be found satisfactory.

The number of members on the Roll at the end of the year was 503, of whom 84 were Life-members, 334 Subscribing members and 85 on the absent list. During the year 69 new members were elected, while 36 resigned.

The Committee had to accept with deepest regret the resignation of Secretaryship tendered by Mr. J. M. Divecha owing to failing health and under medical advice. He rendered most valuable services to the Gymkhana for a period of nearly thirty years with unusual ability and devotion, and the Committee take the opportunity of placing on record its deep sense of appreciation of the energy, integrity and selfflessness brought to bear upon the execution of the onerous duties by Mr. J. M. Divecha.

The J. M. Framjee Patel's bowling prize was not awarded this year owing to the insufficient number of matches played.

Dr. Pavri's Cricket Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded this year to Mr. J. S. Warden for general proficiency.

J. M. Framjee Patel's Tennis Silver Cup in the Double Handicap Tennis Tournament was won by Mr. A. J. Pocha and Dr. H. R. Dastur, the runners up being Messrs. J. D. Modi and P. H. Daruvala. The Single Cup was won by Dr. H. R. Dastur, the runner up being Mr. H. J. Khan.

A set of 3 Parsee Gymkhana Players were also sent to the Willingdon Sports Club for competing in Sir Dorab Tata's Cup Tournament and won the Shield and the prizes.

Billiards :—This annual handicap Tournament for a game of 300 up was played during the year and was won by Mr. K. M. Suntock, the runner up being Mr. R. S. Dubash.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Oxford University beat Surrey at the Oval on the 1st innings. Hopkins made 61, and Lyon 60 for winners.

Kent beat Leicestershire at Gravesend by an innings and 162 runs. Wooley scored 123, and Hurst 104 not out for Kent; King made 79 for losers.

Somerset beat Warwickshire by six wickets at Birmingham. Greswell took 7 for 42, and White 9 for 58 for Somerset.

Nottinghamshire beat Worcestershire by seven wickets at Nottingham.

Essex beat Hampshire at Southampton on the first innings. Russel (Essex) made 118 runs.

Lancashire beat Northamptonshire at Northampton by an innings and ninety-nine runs. Parkin took nine wickets for 82 runs.

Cambridge University beat Sussex by an innings and 26 runs. Fiddian Green scored 113, and Doggart 116 for Cambridge.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH CRICKET

Due to rain there were very few Cricket matches played on Saturday in Bombay. The Parsee, Islam and Hindu Gymkhanas cancelled the day's fixtures as the pitch was unplayable. On the oval some enthusiosts stuck to the last, though, and were well rewarded for their pains as the weather cleared towards evening.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

MLLE LENGLEN BEAT MISS MCKANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

There was a tremendous crowd at Wimbledon to-day, which included the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Interest centred on the Lenglen-McKane encounter, but the match produced only indifferent tennis. The champion, by accurate placing and resourceful volleying, won in two sets of six-one, seven-five. The Ladies' Second Round successes, in addition to that of Mlle. Lenglen, included victories for Mrs. Peacock, Miss Ryan and Mrs. Mallory.

The Gentlemen's Third Round is completed with the exception of two games. The leading Australians, Anderson, O'Hara Wood and Patterson, gained easy victories, the last-named over the French champion Boretra. Gobert failed against Kingscote, but Brugnon defeated the veteran Ritchie and Cochet has every prospect of beating Misu to-morrow. Excepting the Spaniard Flaquer, the remaining Fourth Round competitors are all Britishers, including Sir George Thomas, Lysett, Dawson, Gilbert and Mavrogordato.

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A FEW OPINIONS AND REVIEWS.

J. G. WEATHERLEY, LONDON.—"I feel there is much in the book that is instructive. It is wonderful how much you have thought out and put together in such an attractive form. What specially interested me in your ideas is that there is so much in them, which have been found capable of being practically worked out in America and England. The book is so beautifully got up and must have cost you so much time labour and money. I should like it to get to Educational experts as well as just the ordinary man. There is so much that is good and valuable in your book that I believe it might be taken up as a text book. I wish so much that you could travel widely and get into touch with the foremost of the Educationlists of the day."

GLASGOW HERALD.—"The author's aim is to secure the economic and intellectual independence of India by means of an ideal of education that reminds the reader of the ambitious and comprehensive schemes of a Bacon or a Milton Starting from the thesis that how a man bears himself in the world is the test of his training, Dr. Chandra enters in detail into the organization of physical, practical and intellectual education and to those that read between the lines there is significance in the stress laid on the nurture and education of girls, and in the minute observations (quite in the manner of Locke) on daily regulation of the physical life of adults and on general sanitation. A high place is given to science and its application to industrial arts. Something of this is required at home."

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UNITED INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.—"This is a nicely printed volume. Dr. Chandra is convinced that 'No effort is being made to impart proper education to men and women respectively according to their biological situation and calling in life, either in the West or in the East.' To meet this want he has prepared a scheme of education 'Providing a ladder reaching from the gutter to the University.' The author brushes aside all conventionalities and express his ideas on education with a rare freedom and vigour."

etc., etc., etc.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sir Hukumchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills Co. (Ld.) Ord. Genl. Meeting, Sheik Memon St., 1 p.m.

Ladies' public meeting at 34 Walkeshwar Road (Mr. C. Jesraj's Bungalow), at 1 p.m., Mrs. Gandhi to preside.

Ladies' public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m., Mrs. Gandhi to address.

TUESDAY, July 4.

Bombay High Court. Third Criminal Session begins.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd. (4 p.m.), the Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd. (4-5 p.m.) at the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co. Ltd. (4-15 p.m.); the Crescent Mills Co. Ltd. (4-15 p.m.) and the Pearl Mills, Ltd., (4-20 p.m.)., Esplanade Road.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.

Nomination of Candidates for two seats on the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THURSDAY, July 6.

The Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Gen. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Up & Passenger	21 30	7 5

MEETING OF BOMBAY LADIES.

Owing to unavoidable engagements of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, the meeting of Bombay ladies that was announced to be held on Tuesday will be held to-day (Monday) at 1 p.m. (S. T.). All ladies are requested to be present at Mr. Tricumdas Purshottam's No. 34, Walkeshwar Road, Cheniram Jesraj's bungalow, punctually at 1 p.m.

CENTENARY OF POET SHELLY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Centenary of Poet Shelly.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, the 4th July, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

C13564

POSTAL NOTICE.

The opening of a new post office at Chinch Bander Road notified for 1st July, 1922, has for unavoidable reasons been postponed.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. Wakasa Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. to-day instead of on the 2nd July as previously notified.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN D. C. COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, which met at Aryabhavan on the 24th ultimo passed a resolution recording the irreparable loss it sustained in the death of Mr. P. R. Nagada, a member of this Committee and Secretary of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee. It also voted Rs. 101 as a subscription to the Nagada Memorial Fund started by the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee in memory of the deceased.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee is expected to arrive here for recording evidence on the 15th of July. Congressmen who desire to give evidence should send their written statement to Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, Fort. The statement should be in the form of answers to the questions that are put by the Enquiry Committee. The questions are already published in the Press.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee desires that "persons who are experts in one branch of the Constructive Programme, but have no experience of the other branches" may also submit a statement regarding his special item. Statements should reach the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee office on or before the 11th instant.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

During the month of May last, the Society employed in all 36 Agents, of these 3 were employed for Office and Hospital work. The 33 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 895 individuals during the month.

In 7 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. In 102 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 46 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked. In 2 cases convictions were obtained against persons for using their emaciated donkeys. In one case conviction was obtained against a person for overcrowding 75 fowls in baskets too small to hold the number. In one case conviction was obtained against a person for overcrowding 48 pigeons in a basket too small to hold the number.

954 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police. According to arrangements made to send round Agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night 8 cases of such horses were arrested during their night patrol.

BAREILLY OUTRAGE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 2.

It is officially stated another police constable was shot at Bareilly on the 26th June. One of those shot on the 22nd has since died and the public showed sympathy by attending his funeral.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RED CROSS WEEK.

FETE ON THE COOPERAGE.

It is proposed to hold a Red Cross Fete on the Cooperage, commencing on Saturday, 9th December, 1922.

A full list of attractions will be published later but the following will find a place:—

1. Open All-India Boxing Tournament.
2. A Realistic Japanese Tea Garden.
3. A Social Club with extensive grounds.
4. A large Dancing Enclosure and Winter Garden.
5. Massed Bands.
6. Side Shows never before seen in India.
7. A Unique Fancy Fair on Unique lines.
8. Practical and Artistic Trade Exhibits.
9. The Wild West with Scenes of Red Indian Life.
10. Continuous performances in an Open Air Theatre.
11. An American Ice Cream Soda Parlour.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES.

It was the remarkable development of the Red Cross which suggested the possibility of transferring to peace work, the energies which had been developed by War; to turn the streams of mercy and charity towards those who are wounded and suffering in the never ending War with disease and undeserved distress.

The Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society controls all expenditure in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and to facilitate the supply of needs of Hospitals, etc., three District Executive Committees have been formed respectively in Bombay, Poona and Belgaum. These Committees are provided with such funds as are available each year but the extent of these funds is dependent upon subscriptions and donations of members and a small grant from the Head Quarters of the Society in Simla.

The resources being so limited, it has proved impossible for the Executive Committees to meet all calls for help and it is to supplement the available funds that this appeal is now made to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd.

The ideal towards which the Society aims is to be in such a position financially as to be able to assist all Hospitals in the Presidency to the full extent of their needs, to alleviate suffering and distress generally, to promote a large Nursing Association, and be ready, with a financially sound organization, to fight any epidemics that may occur and generally to be a central body controlling all monies given by the Public for these purposes, thereby eliminating the necessity for the endless separate appeals now continually being made by Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of all sorts.

The Society makes no distinction in Caste, Race or Creed. It wants to help every one.

WAYS TO HELP IT.

One can help the Society. (1) By sending a donation. (2) By attending the Red Cross Fete in Bombay and patronizing the various attractions provided. (3) By sending us gifts, big and small, for sale at the Fancy Fair; for prizes for Side Shows, for Auctions and Raffles, etc. (4) By purchasing a Silver Season Pass (not transferable) which will admit you to the Fete every day at a cost of Rs. 15. (5) By promising to subscribe Rs. 1,000 towards the Preliminary Expenses Fund if nineteen or more other people will do the same. So far we have received three promises. We want seventeen more. (6) By purchasing a Silver Gilt Exemption Pass (not transferable). This pass will enable the holder to have free admittance to and exist from the Fete and all Subsidiary Entertainments provided and every holder is guaranteed complete immunity from all importunities to donate, purchase or participate in any of the attractions provided. This pass will cost you Rs. 500. (7) By sending us advertisements. We will advertise anything you like either by day or night, by placards on the Hoarding (outside) by placards or illuminated signs in the Fete grounds. For those who have not yet advertised we have a skilled staff of artists who will design for you an appropriate advertisement. By taking advantage of the advertising facilities afforded by the Fete you will be materially assisting not only yourself, but also the cause in support of which the Fete is being held.

The society is under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd is its president.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Inspector Hurst charged Adamji Yusufali with being in possession of a new shell case.

Mr. A. T. Janai, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused's shop was searched by the police in connection with a theft case when a new shell case was found.

Mr. Janai on behalf of the accused said that the intention of the accused was not to use it. Merely to keep it was not an offence. He cited Allahabad and Calcutta High Court rulings in support of his argument.

His Worship discharged the accused.

THEFT OF TYPEWRITERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dare charged Alfred Joseph Reginald with theft in respect of three typewriters.

The evidence showed that the accused in January last stole their typewriters from the Government Telegraph Office, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and Metropoles Hotel and sold to one A. Mukerjee of Oriental Typewriter Co. of Calcutta for Rs. 375.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

A. Mukerjee was then charged for receiving stolen property and was fined Rs. 200 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"INDIAN STATES"

MR. CHUDGAR'S LECTURE.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday night, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Mr. P. L. Chudgar delivered a lecture on "Indian States," Mr. Revashanker J. Jhaveri presiding.

Mr. Chudgar said about seven crores of Indians were living in the Indian States. After the war, as in other countries, the people of Indian States also wanted more democratic powers. When Mr. Montagu was in India, and a representation was made to him by these people, they were told that their fate would have to be decided by their own rulers. But still he wrote in his Joint Report that unless these States took steps in the matter, there was no certainty as to when there would be trouble. But since then nothing had been done by these States and the ruler of Bikaner had openly said that it was their duty to fight their utmost against the grant of slightest powers to their subjects. Some people thought that on the day the question of Swaraj in British India was settled, the question of greater powers in Indian States also would be solved. While others thought that if more powers were given to British Indian subjects, Government would take steps to guard the interests of the Indian powers for ever. The trend of Government policy was no doubt in the latter direction as they would see from the starting of the Prince's Assembly, etc. It was impossible, however, for the subjects of Indian States to remain with their hands folded. Those rulers depended for their rule more on their hired soldiery than on anything else. Every ruler had his soldiers to support his rule of oppression and the British Government was also at the back of these rulers to support them in their oppressive methods by means of British soldiers. He did not think that British Government was bound to help these princes in their ways of oppression and suppression. They had no power to interfere with the subjects of the States, and had it not been for this British strength behind him the ruler of Balasinor would not have persecuted and oppressed and beaten his subjects. He would not have dared to do such iniquities without British backing. Whenever British Government was appealed to by the people, they said they had no business to interfere with the internal administration of a State, but they had the power to help the ruler in his oppressive methods. What should have been done to the ruler of Balasinor was to depose him at once. If British Government had any sense of justice it would not interfere if the people of Balasinor deposed such a man as the Nawab of Balasinor.

"DIVINE RIGHT TO RULE."

All that showed that in every country, if the power were concentrated in one man's hand he would always oppress the people. No irresponsible man in the world was fit to rule over other people, and least of all the petty princes in Kathiawar. The Jam of Nawanagar had said that the Princes had a divine right to rule over their subjects. He did not thrill that such twaddle about divine rights was going to be swallowed in this twentieth century. It was too late in the day to speak of the divine rights of Kings. In the olden times, people had fullest safeguard against the autocratic powers of a Prince. To curb the powers of Indian princes it was necessary to have the co-operation and help of the British subjects, for, it was for the latter to see that the soldiers and policemen whom they paid for out of their pockets were not employed for the suppression and oppression of the subjects of Indian States. It was their duty to see that their soldiery was not employed to buttress the iniquities of the Indian princes. He asked them to attend in large numbers the Indian States Conference which would be held in Bombay on 8th and 9th instant.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said Bombay was a small village before, a fishing village, and it grew in importance slowly as the people of Indian States came there to reside. This was not a question for one State only, but for all States, to take up, for in every State there were such iniquities more or less. Formerly when the subjects of an Indian State left it because of the oppressions of its ruler, they were not stopped from so doing and they were welcomed in other States. But in these days when they wanted to leave the State the ruler asked the British officers to send the soldiery to his help to prevent the migration of his subjects. Was that a proper thing to do for him and for the British officers? The crux of the whole thing was this. Were they going to lend their servants, like soldiers and policemen, to the princes to be used for the purpose of oppressing their people and for beating them? Were they going to allow all that? He hoped they would not be parties to this sort of oppression even by giving such a vicarious aids The time had come for the British subjects to put a stop to these iniquities.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said the Governor was helping that Princes to oppress the people as they would see from the recent events in Kathiawar. Their "popular" Governor was sitting on Malabar Hill with his tongue in his cheek when these barbarous oppressions were taking place. And they might be surprised to hear that already wires were being pulled to create an agitation for giving him on extension of five years.

FREE CHARKAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have two ordinary strong wooden Charkas which spin well and which I wish to give away, free of cost, to deserving poor Charka spinners.

One who is poor and cannot afford to purchase a Charka but loves spinning on it, is welcome to receive this humble charity of mine.—Yours, etc.

GANPAT BAPUJI.

7, Chewul Wady,
Bombay No. 2.

LABOUR QUESTION OF WORLD

MR. MEHTA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday evening, Mr. J. K. Mehta delivered a public lecture on "International Labour Conference", Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. Mehta in opening his subject said whenever they began to consider the question of the International Labour Conference as it existed at present another question simultaneously arose which was what was the exact beginning of the international legislation? He, therefore, began his subject in a chronological order in regard to this movement. It was in 1881 he said that the Swiss Government endeavoured to enlist the sympathy of other governments. They, therefore, invited every country to take part in the Conference which they inaugurated. Switzerland could well be called a centre of international activity. In 1890 an International Conference was held in Berlin where except Russia all the European powers took part. In 1897 another Conference was called at Zurich and at Brussels. In 1897 private associations of people interested themselves in labour legislation and a movement was set on foot in that year in which different governments took part. A short time after a meeting of the International Conference again was held in Paris where the Peoples' Association took active part in labour legislation. 1905 was the most important year in the activity of the International Conference as in that year in the Capital of Switzerland two important questions were discussed, viz., phosphorus, and the employment to woman labour. As a result of this deliberation sulphur matches were no longer in existence. The resolutions passed at that Conference were ratified in Berlin in 1906. Up to this time the Conference used to meet and pass resolutions but it was in this year that the States acted upon the resolutions passed by the Conference. In 1906 there was a fourth Conference on Genoa. After 1907 two movements went on side by side, (1) International movement by different Governments and (2) Leaders of Labour movement which took up the question with a view to labour legislation. In 1908 there was a conference in which 17 different governments sent their representatives. In 1913 another private Conference was held which was the last of its kind owing to the world war which broke out in the following year. Although war broke out and to some extent it made it inconveneint for the labour leaders to meet in Conference, they must have seen from the telegrams during the war, that the labour leaders used to meet in neutral countries and confabulate on the labour problems. They used to meet there with a view to send their representations to the Peace Conference whenever peace occured. In 1917 representatives of different belligerent countries met in the capital of Switzerland to send their representations on International Labour questions to the Peace Conference. In 1918 when the conference met for the first time the representation from this body was duly considered. As a result the Peace Conference appointed a Commission in which the Five Big took part to enquire into the labour problem. This Commission's recommendations were embodied in the Conventions of the League of Nations. The object of the enquiry was to ensure for every woman, man and child humane condition in labour. The speaker then dwelt at length on the constitution of the Labour Conference as it at present existed. About 40 different countries undertook to be members of the Conference. The Conference meets once a year once in two years to draw out recommendations for international labour. Then the Internation Labour Office is controlled by Governing bodies. The Conference in their meeting took generally the conditions that prevailed in International Labour and passed resolutions accordingly. There were 12 representatives in the governing body, six from the employers and six from the workers. Out of 12 government representatives eight seats were assigned to commercial importance and four were nominated by Government delegates. Unfortunately India was considered as a country of no commercial importance and, therefore, had no seat in the governing body. The speaker in this connection quoted Sir William Meyer who said that India was called to pay the piper but she was not allowed to enjoy the tune. The constitution was to be revised in October next and the speaker hoped that the representative of India will strive to include India in the governing body. The speaker then dwelt on the working on of the Conference, viz., the governing body prepared questions of commercial and industrial importance, then they communicated with the different governments who sent delegates to the Conference. It was provided that governments were to consult labour organizations and workers for getting names of the delegates. The delegates had a right to take with them one, two or three advisers. The recommendations of the conventions were sent to different Governments who were to submit to their legislative bodies. If the recommendations were not put into force the convention had a right to appeal to the governing body who would ask for an explanation and if no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming the matter was referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in winding up the proceedings said he represented the labour of India while Mr. Mehta (the speaker of the evening) came from the capitalists' camp. So on that occasion Labour presided and Capital lectured. Hitherto Capital used to preside and the cries of Labour went in the wilderness (laughter). He thought that the best way to get Swarajya was to organize labour in India. Unless labour was organized Swarajya would not hasten soon. He instanced the cases of railways and posts and telegraphs, where if the men struck for a couple of months and were properly organized the government would be still and they would have government by the people and for the people.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"GREAT SCOTT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been much amused by your note under this title, in your issue of 24th in which you have been good enough to damn with faint praise the entire scheme of things British in India. I do not complain that my own humble effort to amuse the Indian public last year receives similar condemnation. In view of the general high opinion of Sir Harcourt Butler's statemanship and of his services to the United Provinces, I more than regret that we have been unable to enlist your powerful aid in recommending the extension of his term of office. Had it been possible to do so, I can see, from what you write, that your support would have been overpowering.—Yours, etc.

J. M. K. MACKENZIE.

Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta,
June 29.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Civil Disobedience commission of the Indian National Congress is going to collect evidence in Bombay, on the 15th, 16th and 17th July next. The Provincial Congress Committee has got to submit its reporter as regards the various items of the constructive programme. The D. C. C.'s have to help the P. C. C. in this matter. But, how will the report of the D. C. C.'s look as they are at present? Has there not been a slackness after the Bardoli Resolution? If Bombay likes to prove worthy of its name it must wake up immediately. Those who have not yet enrolled their names in any of the D. C. C.'s must run to their District Committee Offices at once and do so. Each home must have at least one Charka in working order and working daily at least for a few hours. Those who have not yet got their handspun yarn woven into cloth or sold to the D. C. C.'s must do so without delay. Those who have charkas in their possession must by return post write, or personally give information of same at the D. C. C.'s office. Five days time is at the disposal of the D. C. C. to make their final reports to the Head Office. Let those who have neglected till now wake up at once. Volunteers are required to work for the above urgently. Those who are willing, are requested to see the undersigned at the Congress Office between 7 and 9 a.m. and 6-30 and 9 p.m.—Yours, etc.

(SIGNATURE ILLEGIBLE.)

Jt. Secretary,
"G." Ward, D. C. C.

June 29.

RESEARCHES IN HISTORY.

GATHERING AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 20.

The tenth annual gathering of the 'Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal' was celebrated on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant. The main feature of the celebration was the opening ceremony by the Chief of Ichalkaranji of a new spacious hall for the use of the 'Samshodhak Mandal.' In the course of his preliminary remarks, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, vice-president of the Executive Committee, traced the origin of the institution which was started a decade ago by two veteran antiquarians, Messrs. Rajwade and Mehendale. Mr. Vaidya referred to the invaluable collection of important documents of historical interest, credit for which goes to the incessant labours of the 'Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal.' The Chief of Ichalkaranji suggested that, a separate University for Poona, give when erected, should give place among others to the subject of 'Historical Research.'

The president and the guests were thanked by Mr. N. C. Kelker and the proceeding came to a close. Many essays bearing on the ancient history of Maharashtra were also read by eminent research scholars.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.

Wimbleton was subject to showers to-day. The programme was mainly occupied with the opening matches of gentlemen's mixed doubles, but there were three fourth-round matches, the chief of which saw the elimination for the British mainstay, Kingscote, who, after a manificent display, went down, fighting hard to Patterson by 6—4, 3—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

There is now every prospect that Anderson and Patterson will contest the final, the latter's present brilliant form making him the favourite.

Lycett beat Brugnon 6—2, 1—6, 7—5, 8—3. Mavrogordato beat Russell 6—1, 7—5 and 6—0. These two winners will now accompany Patterson into the fifth round.

In the third round, Cochet beat Misu 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2 and is now the only Frenchman left. He will meet Anderson in the fourth round.

Miss Ryan and Mrs. Peacock have entered the fourth round.

O'Hara Wood and Mlle. Menglen made a convincing initial appearance in the mixed doubles.

INDORE CONGRESS WORKER SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 29.

Veer Ramnarain, a prominent worker of the Indore District Congress Committee, was sentenced by the Indore Magistrate for one year's rigorous imprisonment under C. P. C. Section 108 on 26th June.

The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru sailed from Colombo on the 30th June and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th July.

DARING BURGLARY AT MATUNGA.

ORNAMENTS REMOVED FROM WOMAN'S BODY.

Theft burglaries and hooliganism have been rife in Matunga (G. I. P. Railway side) for some time past, but no notice seems yet to have been taken by the Police of Bombay. Some days back a case of hooliganism was reported near the G. I. P. Railway Matunga bridge and just in the market. The residents of Matunga are still kept ignorant of the result of the Police inquiry.

A startling case of burglary occured on Friday night in a building owned by Sheth Bhavanji Shamji. Some iron bars on the ground floor were bent and removed; and the thieves made their way inside a room. Ornaments worth about a thousand rupees were removed from the person of a woman who was fast asleep. It is suspected that the thieves administered chloroform or some other soporitic drug to those that were sleeping in the room.

At another bungalow at a small distance an attempt was made to remove some property, but the occupants awoke while the thieves were engaged in bending the iron bars.

The residents of Matunga are in panic on account of these persistent cases of theft; and the Police are as indifferent as ever.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

ENTHUSIASM IN VIRAMGAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, July 1.

Viramgam is showing great enthusiasm in carrying out the Constructive programme. A meeting of influential merchants and workers was held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Kothari when an influential committee of fourteen members, with Seth Gordhandas Mohanlal as president and two secretaries and Seth Harikrishna Manilal as treasurer was appointed for the management of the local National High School. Nearly Rs. 5,000 has been collected the T. S. Fund.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 1.

A resolution issued by the Finance Department of the Government of India says:—In connection with the fundamental rules 50 and 51, the Secretary of State in Council has directed that the following rule contained in Article 85 of Civil Service Regulation shall remain in force. The Government of India may sanction the deputation of an officer of the Government whether paid from general revenues or a local fund or in the foreign service on duty outside India otherwise than in Europe or America for not more than 12 months at the cost of the Indian revenues.

A BOGUS DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, John Frazer Crawford Wood was charged under Section 6 of the Bombay Medical Act for making certain statements to the Registrar of the Bombay Medical Council.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. J. P. Wallace, solicitor.

The prosecution case was that the accused was temporarily employed as a medical man in the G. I. P. Railway and applied for registration to the Medical Council in August, 1921, under the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 as amended by Acts III and V of 1916. In his application form he stated that he was a M.B.Ch.B. and D.P.H. of Edinburgh, which he passed in 1914 and 1916 respectively. That he was a gazetted R.A.M.C. As his name did not appear in the latest edition (1921) of the British Medical Register and he could not produce any evidence of having been registered in Edinburgh, a reference was made by Mr. Joseph Boccaro, Registrar, Bombay Medical Council, to the General Medical Council, London, and he received a reply that the name of John Frazer Crawford Wood had never appeared in the British Medical Journal. That the degree of M.B.Ch.B. was not conferred upon him and that D.P.H. of the Edinburgh University was not instituted till 1919. Upon this the Bombay Medical Council submitted the matter to the Government who sanctioned the prosecution of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he affixed and used the degrees in question after his name as he possessed them legitimately. As he had lost the diploma he was in communication with the Dean of Edinburgh University since the end of 1921, but had not got redressed so far. He proposed to go to England to fight out the matter for himself and in the meantime undertook not to practise medicine and surgery.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in the course of his judgment said that he had suggested to the Solicitor for the accused that he could apply for a postponement in order to get satisfactory proof, that his client was entitled to the degrees referred to, but his suggestion was not taken up. Though this matter arose in the latter part of 1921 the accused had taken no other steps beyond writing letters to the Dean of Edinburgh University. The only conclusion his Worship could arrive was that the accused knew that he had falsely assumed the degrees. There was one very significant circumstance in the case, which was that the accused mentioned 7th October, 1916, as the date when he got the D.P.H. of the Edinburgh University, while as a matter of fact that degree was not instituted by that University till 1919.

His Worship therefrom convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 201.

THEFT IN A DWELLING.

Dr. Nat Baynes, Dental Surgeon, residing at Parel Road, has reported to the police that at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, he locked the door of his residential quarters and went to his consulting room on the ground floor of the same building. Returning to his quarters, at 5-45 p.m., he found the staple of the front door missing and the door ajar. On entering the room he found jewellery, clothing and twelve sovereigns, collectively valued at Rs. 1,663 missing.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 3, 1922.

IMITATION THE SINCEREST FLATTERY.

The class of Indian Decorative painting in the Bombay School of Art was started in December 1919 under the personal patronage of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who, on December 14th, 1920, unveiled the first large decorative panel, entitled "The Recrowning of India" in the School. Since then a series of mural decorations for the durbar hall at Government House, Bombay, have been completed, showing a great advance upon the students' former work. It may be argued that the work achieved is still not past the stage of promise—though that is not an artist's judgment, for art past the stage of promise is past praying for, from the artist's point of view—but the point is that the stage of promise reached is such as to surpass the ripe performance of contemporary European artists, showing that Indians possess an inborn taste and genius for this form of art, which is not indigenous in England as it is in India. The performance, even at the stage of promise, of the Bombay School of Art, was so remarkable as fully to justify their claim to be allowed to decorate the great wall-spaces of New Delhi, particularly as New Delhi like Old Delhi happens to be in India, and therefore a fit field for the display of Indian Art. It is true that all the work upon New Delhi has been handed over to an English architect; but that is no reason why one of the details of the work should not be delegated to an Indian School of Art, masters and students, when the school has proved itself not only competent to do the work in question, but a pioneer in the revival of the particular art required. It was difficult to see how the claim of the Bombay School, the claim of Indian Decorative Art, could be denied in this case even by "imperialism" since England has produced no school of mural painting, and has no great exponent of the art at present. It is a separate art, which Indians know by instinct; the average English painter called upon to decorate wall spaces, does an oil-painting and just sticks it on the wall. Imagine English oil-paintings stuck upon the walls of Delhi!

These remarks are not intended for the instruction of our readers, but merely to remind them of facts which they already know. Bearing these facts in mind, we ask them to consider the significance of the sudden rage for mural painting which apparently has seized on London in the last few weeks. The Royal Academy Schools have started a special course of intensive training in mural painting with attractive prizes. The Municipality of London have agreed to place wall spaces in public buildings at the disposal of the students of four of the leading London Schools of Art working under their own masters (just as the Bombay students wish to work at Delhi.) The authorities of the 1924 British Empire Exhibition have promised to provide large wall-spaces for mural painting; and Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., announced in his speech at the recent Royal Academy Banquet that there is to be a grand Exhibition of Mural Paintings held under the auspices of the Royal Academy at Burlington House in January 1923. All this is very interesting, particularly as this sudden outburst of enthusiasm for an art so long neglected and so foreign to the genius of the English race appears to synchronise with the return of Sir Edwin Lutyens to London. Are we wrong in our conjecture that the incentive and the goal is Delhi, and the object to provide an alternative to India's school of decoration, an answer to the claim of Indian artists to be allowed to profit by the greatest opportunity for them which has presented itself in their country since the time of Akbar? Or are we to consider that the distinguished English artists who inspected the decorative work of the students of the Bombay School of Art were so impressed by that work to the exclusion of all other interests that, on their return to England, their first thought was to inaugurate a similar art movement in the London Schools? Two things, at any rate, seem certain: that, whatever may have been the cause or whatever may be the purpose of the London movement, Bombay gave the example and the impetus; and that the London movement, whether or not it has Delhi as its end and object, is likely to provide an excuse for an officialdom traditionally unsympathetic to Indian aspirations, and supported by the long accepted theory that Englishmen must be considered experts as compared with Indians in all lines of work, to substitute English mural decorators for Indian artists when the time comes to decide about New Delhi.

What chance have the Indian students and their masters against so keen and so well patronised a competition? Sir George Lloyd has been a generous patron of the movement from the first, but he remains almost its only patron. With the honourable exception of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, no magnate of Bombay, so far as we know, has placed an order with the Bombay School of Art. Yet Bombay has a host of wealthy men. Do they not know that wealth perishes but art endures, and that the patron of artists has a claim upon the gratitude of posterity second only to that of the artist? Will not the Bombay Municipality follow the example of the London County Council and invite the School of Art to decorate wall-spaces in the public buildings of the city? The Bombay students have by gift of nature a taste and genius for this form of art surpassing anything that can be found in London. Are they to be distanced in the race merely for lack of proper patronage? Have wealthy Indians now no sense of beauty and no taste for art? Is the Municipality of Bombay concerned only to produce ugliness? Then indeed the soul of India has succumbed to Western materialism without assimilating that regard for art which is the mark of highest cultivation in the Westerner. Official patronage—we do not mean the patronage of the Governor, which, in this case, we regard as private patronage, proceeding from a cultivated taste by no means characteristic of officialdom—Official patronage is not likely to be given to the Bombay School of Art until the public of Bombay insists on it, and unless the rich men of Bombay encourage it by private patronage. Officials as a rule, whether in England or in India, are as innocent of taste in art as alligators. The Bombay public must encourage the Bombay School of Art substantially and actively, unless they wish that Indian artists of high merit should be treated as inferior to English amateurs; for the artists who have caught the craze for mural painting now in London are only amateurs compared with Indians in that line of art and here in India they would be mere interlopers.

MIGHT VERSUS RIGHT IN INDIA.

The current number of "The Round Table" has a lengthy article on "India." The main topics dealt with under this broad and comprehensive heading are: "the reflex action of the war; the memories of 1919; a Social revolution; the Khilafat issue; Non-co-operation and Mr. Gandhi; and the Surge towards Self-Government." It is apparent that the writer is one of the Meston-Marris group of civilians; for none but a civilian, it seems to us, is capable in these days of bringing to bear on the Indian problem an inverted mind, such as this article betrays. The memories of 1919 form a chapter fresh in the minds of all patriotic Indians who still feel the insult and the humiliation inflicted upon the Punjab three years ago. The writer in the "Round Table," admits: "To the Indian, and the higher his character the stronger his indignation, the events of 1919 were the brand of subjection burnt into the living flesh." Again, he says: "The legacy of 1919 goes much deeper. Every observer of Indian questions for the past decade has seen that the dominant passion is an intense craving for her self-respect, for her equal stature amongst the peoples of the world. This ruling passion was cruelly affronted by the events of 1919 and their aftermath." The writer artfully suggests that "no important issue was ever more maladroitly handled." The charge against the Government of India is not of "maladroitly handling" the disgusting position created in the Punjab by Junkerdom of the O'Dwyer order but that the Government acted in callous disregard of Indian opinion throughout that tragic episode; and in rushing through the "Indemnity" measures, Indian opinion was convinced that Government were only anxious to whitewash the terrible misdeeds of officials and set themselves right with the civilized world by professing the most pious intentions, leaving the people of India to smart under a sense of unforgettable and unforgiveable wrong. The writer suggests that Indians resented not so much "the force that was used" or "the stern measures" adopted, as the infliction of "punishments of humiliation."

Not less amusing is the anglicised system of education. But social changes, little realized, which have occurred in India, are owing mainly to the work of Christian Missionaries. "We can gauge," the writer says, "something of the influence of the Christian Missionary in the numbers of his converts; two and a half millions in Madras profess Christianity and whole villages of the Punjab are said to be ready for conversion if there were the teachers to nourish them in the new faith." That is exactly what the Christian Missionaries say in order to conceal their evangelical failure. There was a time when Christian Missionaries did make some impression on the type of Indian mind produced by the anglicised system of education. But with the national awakening, Missionary influence declined. The fact is people in this country have always been tolerant of religious opinions and this tolerance extends to missionary opinions also. With the growth of a strong national consciousness, the spirit of exclusiveness that had been engendered by the Hindu social polity, was bound to give way, and the fact that this spirit of exclusiveness is rapidly being shed by Hindu Society is positive proof that it has once more become a living force and recovered from its stagnation. Mahatma Gandhi, with his innate sense of justice and love of humanity, succeeded in impressing on his countrymen the stupidity of keeping one-fifth of Indian humanity submerged. It is really during the past three years that any change, worth speaking of has taken place, and neither Hindu orthodoxy nor the "depressed" classes are under any misapprehension. It is nonsense to suggest, as the writer does, that "the orthodox Hindu, seeing his ancient faith assailed by Christain Missionaries, Mahomedan proselytisers, the reform sects anxious to bring the 'Untouchables' within their fold and the democratic tendencies of the day. . . . reacted to the man who promised them the re-establishment of their old faith and their old ideals",—and at the same time to say that "Mr. Gandhi denounced the treatment of the 'Untouchables' by orthodox Hinduism, and the 'Untouchables' cried 'Gandhi-ki-jai'." Apart from this glaring self-contradiction on the part of the writer, it must be remembered that Mahatma has emphatically advocated the emancipation of India's submerged humanity as the first condition of India's achieving real freedom and his creed has become the creed of the Congress. The writer calls it "Mr. Gandhi's most flexible eclecticism," and asserts that "this flexible eclecticism, grasping every social and economic grievance at a time of general trade depression, was a powerful buttress to a mass movement, which might have waned more readily if confined to the vague generalities of Mr. Gandhi's three parrot cries—Punjab grievances, Khilafat wrongs, Swaraj." We do not quarrel with him for this statement, but its honesty or sincerity is questionable and the diatribe which follows against Mahatma Gandhi leads us to think that the writer is an adept at special pleading.

The writer has naively insinuated that the unrest of 1919 was the result of Mahatma's "archaic" doctrines. "The unanimous verdict of the members of the Hunter Commission", he says, "is that this campaign (of Satyagraha) was the direct cause of the disturbances in the Punjab and elsewhere in 1919," and he has attempted to exploit Mahama's confession of his "error of Himalayan Magnitude" without stating that the confession was made in totally different circumstances and with reference to some matter which had nothing to do with the disturbances. The verdict of the members of the Hunter Commission was discounted by the fact that at a very early stage of the Commission's proceedings, the members disclosed their mentality, and besides the Committee was a creation of the Indian Government and could not, therefore, be expected to find on this point otherwise than in strict accord with the prevailing official view in this country. The writer repeats the parrot-cry of the bureaucracy that the "serious riots in Malegaon and Dharwar," the Moplah rebellion in Malabar, the Bombay riots of November last and the Chauri Chaura tragedy were all the result of Mahatma's destructive propaganda. And in belittling the work, the writer has fallen into errors of fact, which show that he has implicitly believed official versions, and, unconsciously perhaps, become an official propagandist. An attempt is made, too, to drive a wedge in Hindu-Muslim Unity by ascribing motives to Mahatma, his throwing himself heart and soul into the Khilafat agitation being represented as a selfish act on his part, and the writer adds the comforting reflection that "there is a general sense of relief at the vindication of law" by the incarceration of undoubtedly the greatest man in the East. The writer next harps upon the reform scheme, the mistake of non-co-operators in boycotting the reformed legislatures and the loyal spirit that has actuated "the Governments, and in particular the Services" in working the reforms. We do not grudge the encomiums showered by the writer on "Governments, and in particular the Services" in so working the reforms as to compel at last even over-enthusiastic Co-operators like Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., to make the confession that the reform scheme has been a delusion and a snare. The outstanding factor in the Indian situation to-day is not the so-called vindication of law by lawless methods nor is it merely the incarceration of Mahatma. It goes far deeper into the root of human civilisation and that is whether the rule of Might or Right shall be absolute. And the tragedy of it is that the Government and its supporters still pin their faith to the exploded rule of absolutism.

IRELAND.

The blowing-up of the Four Courts in Dublin, a building which both parties of Irishmen would, in sober moments, have been eager to preserve and the loss of which both parties will assuredly lament, is emblematic of the woes of that "distressful" country where the contention of the moment seems always more important in men's eyes than Ireland's welfare. It is emblematic of the boon which Ireland prayed for through long centuries, now likely to be lost through the personal pique of a section of Irishmen, who have momentarily lost all sense of proportion, or they could not have viewed their objection against the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State as equal to their objection to the former British Government and great enough to justify rebellion. It is possible that this big explosion destroying Ireland's archives and a valued public building may make Ireland think; and if anybody were at hand to point the moral of the catastrophe a little humorously, Ireland might even grin, since, Irishmen are never slow to recognise a joke at their own expense, however catastrophic be its character, and to enjoy it. If only somebody could make them laugh, North and South, Sinn Fein and Free State, Catholic and Protestant, all would be well; and it is just possible that Mr. Churchill's remark: "A State without archives is better than archives without a State" may tickle their imaginations and bring them back into the healthy normal state, when men appear as human beings not as bugbears. It was the Irish themselves who invented the story of the Kilkenny cats, "who ate each other up till there was not so much as the tail of either of 'em left," and "archives without a State" is in the same order of ideas. If not exactly a joke, it is a *bon mot*, and Irishmen are ever at the call of wit. "There's never a joke in the black heart of 'em", we remember to have heard an Irishman say of the British Government; and from Egyptians we have heard the self-same criticism. To a sensitive, excitable and naturally light-hearted people, the heart without a joke in it is a black heart. The total lack of geniality in British Government of recent years, which marks the change from aristocratic oligarchy to bourgeois bureaucracy may be responsible for more disaffection to British rule than anyone has yet been pleased to recognise.

Notes of the Day

The "Ward" of the Entente.

Greece is, it is evident, no longer regarded even by the most average and apathetic of European intelligence as a disinterested crusader fighting for the preservation solely of "Christian" interests. Its preposterous ambition for a Hellenic Empire carved out of the territories to which it has not the slightest title is now condemned by every right thinking person. But it is commonly not understood that the Allies have done their utmost to fester the wild dreams and greed of Greece. Few writers have summed up the unjust attitude of the Entente so tersely as Sig. Nitti has done in his book, recently published on "Peaceless Europe." Every programme, he says, ignored Turkey "except when the Entente has had opportunity to favour Greece. The Greece of Venezelos was the ward of the Entente almost more than Poland itself. Having participated in the war to a very small extent and with almost insignificant losses, she has, after the war, almost trebled her territories and doubled her population. Turkey was put entirely, or almost so, outside Europe; Greece has taken almost everything. The Sanjak of Smyrna in Asia Minor was the true wealth of Turkey; it represented forty-five per cent of the imports of the Turkish Empire. Although the population of the whole vilayet of Audin and the majority of the Sanjak of Smyrna was Mussalman, Greece had the possession. The whole of Thrace was assigned to Greece; Adrianople, a city sacred to Islam, which contains the tombs of the Caliphs, has passed to the Greeks." The Entente, despite the resistance of some of the heads of the Governments, always, he says, yielded to the requests of Greece. Historians of the future, he adds, "will be profoundly surprised to learn that in the name of the principle of nationality the vilayet of Adrianople, which contains the city dearest to the heart of Islam after Mecca, was given to the Greeks. According to the very data supplied by Venezelos there were 500,000 Turks, 365,000 Greeks, and 107,000 Bulgarians; in truth the Turks are in much greater superiority." He concludes that "after having so many territorial concessions, Greece, who, during the war, had enriched herself by commerce, is obliged, even after the return of Constantine who did not know how to resist the pressure, to undertake the most risky undertakings in Asia Minor, and has no way of saving herself except by an agreement with Turkey." That is how the ex-Premier of Italy would advise Greece. But is Greece prepared to benefit by what is evidently sane and practical piece of advice? It is not merely advice. It is, perhaps, the only condition of peace for Greece. She must realise that Turkey, as Sig. Nitti says, "has always brought to a standstill those who would dominate her."

Red Rag to the Bull.

Some of the jail authorities in India seem to possess a sense of humour. When Mahatma Gandhi exchanged his turban for the lily-white folding cap, which "New India", with the pose of an art connoisseur, considered to be ugly, he did so because, outside the jail, he felt himself a prisoner. Some at least of his followers who put it on meant it as a compliment to the jail authorities. It seems there is a regular elevation and degradation in other regions besides the commonwealth of words, and with the elevation of the convict cap to the designation of the Swarajya cap, as Mahatma called it, or the Gandhi cap, as we prefer to call it, despite the sneers of our mentors, it has become taboo in some of the jails. This explains the remark with which we began this note. We learn from the "Searchlight" that political prisoners are not allowed to wear Gandhi caps in the Buxar jail, which is in the province of Bihar and Orissa, where political prisoners are supposed to be better treated than anywhere else in India. There is nothing original in the reasoning by which the jail authorities justify this step. It is typical of the mentality of manikins dressed in a little brief authority. We reproduce it as given by our contemporary: "The Gandhi cap is a symbol of Indian nationality. It stands for Government's opposition and therefore you prisoners should not use Gandhi caps." Well may the Moderates ask "if the Government believe that these pin pricks will prove effective."

A New Urdu Daily

We are glad to learn that an Urdu daily newspaper is shortly to be published in Bombay under the patronage of the Central Khilafat Committee, whose weekly newspaper, "Khilafat-i-Osmanieh" has proved such a great success. The new journal will be known as Koznama-ya-Khilafat ("The Khilafat Daily") and will be edited by Mr. Alabel Ghani. It will deal with everything of interest to Indian Muslims and to Congressmen and will be, in the proper sense of the word, a newspaper. Would-be subscribers are asked to register their names at once at the office of the Central Khilafat Committee, Sultan Mansion, Dougri, Bombay.

RECONSTRUCTION OF RUSSIA.

PLAN BEFORE CREDIT SUB-COMMISSION.

DELEGATES STAGGERED AT FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

Hague.—The non-Russian delegates were staggered at the figures quoted by M. Litvinoff when he subitted to the Credits Sub-Commission a plan for the reconstruction of Russia, which involved the total of 3,224 million gold roubles.

The total is made up as follows:—

For water, railways, transport and harbours	1,050
For agriculture	924
For industries (chiefly textile) timber and metal	750
For banking and commercial credits	500
	3,224.

(All millions gold roubles.) The total is approximately equivalent to 341 millions sterling, and is to spread over a period of three years.

Replying to the expressions of astonishment at the enormous figure, M. Litvinoff said that Russia's pre-war fortune was 150,000 million gold roubles. The war and the intervention of the Allies took five-twelfths. He declared that it was impossible to reconstruct Russia piecemeal. The original estimates had been tremendously reduced and only represented a percentage of the total that Russia expended.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

M. Sokolnikoff said that the commercial credits were needed to enable the cooperative societies to supply the peasants with the means of bringing grain to the towns; and the banking credits were needed to support a new issue of notes by the Russian State Bank. He concluded by saying that if Russia was not restored, no creditor could hope to see much of his money back.

When the disturbance caused by M. Sokolnikoff's remark had subsided, M. Litvinoff promised to give further details of the demands made and to present a list of concessions which the Soviet Government were willing to grant. He submitted a questionnaire asking for information from the actual bondholders as to their claims et cetera.

The Russian delegation subsequently announced that M. Litvinoff's first figures were the irreducible minimum. The consensus of experts is that the Russians cannot suppose that enough money can be procured to enable the reconstruction to be completed in a few years. The experts consider that the Russians have not the smallest chance of obtaining their total demands; and a grant of smaller credits will depend upon the confidence which the Soviets can inspire.

Financiers believe that the Conference will last three months.

M. LITVINOFF'S PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Hague.—M. Litvinoff has presented to the Credits Sub-Commission a plan involving expenditure of 3,224 million roubles (gold) for the reconstruction of Russia.

RECOGNITION OF LITHUANIA.

AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has resolved in principle in favour of the recognition of Lithuania *de jure*. America abstained.

STATE MONOPOLY OVER TRADE.

DECISION OF SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Moscow.—A meeting of Soviet trade representatives, over which M. Krassin presided, unanimously decided to maintain the State monopoly over trade.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS NORTH POLE.

AMUNDSEN'S PROJECT OF USING A MONOPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Cape Nome (Alaska.)—Capt. Amundsen has started on the first lap of his attempt to cross the North Pole in a monoplane. He intends to land at Spitzbergen or in Northern Greenland, and hopes to make the trip in twenty-four hours.

INCORRIGIBLE OPTIMIST.

"RETURNING FULL OF HOPE."

MR. SASTRI'S APPRECIATION OF AUSTRALIAN KINDNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Melbourne.—Interviewed about his experiences in the Commonwealth, Mr. Sastri said that he found the Australians polite and considerate. He was everywhere received with the utmost kindness. Mr. Sastri declared that he was unable to find any evidence of poverty; all people were industrious. Referring to his mission, Mr. Sastri stated that he was returning full of hope that it would be successful. So far, he had not met anybody, who had, expressed disapproval with his theories.

Mr. Sastri, whose visit to Melbourne has practically ended, had a long conversation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, last night.

INDIAN VISITS TO AUSTRALIA.

MR. SASTRI'S SUGGESTIONS FOR PAVING WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

Melbourne.—Mr. Sastri, prior to departing for Sydney, interviewed Senator Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories, and discussed the question of Indian merchants and tourists visiting the Commonwealth and made suggestions calculated to pave the way for such visits.

HASRAT MOHANI TAKEN TO SABARMATI JAIL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani was brought here this morning from Bombay and taken to Sabarmati Jail in a motor car. He was in good health and spirits.

SWAMI KRISHNANAND RELEASED.

HIS ADVICE TO N. C. O'S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Swami Krishnanand, the Arya Samajist preacher, who was sentenced to one year in connection with picketting liquor shops in Karachi, has been released from Sabarmati Jail. Speaking before the students of the National College, yesterday, he said that Bombay Government alone in India made no distinction between political and ordinary prisoners. He himself had to spin 30 tolas of wool per day, while Bansali, printer of "Young India" was given work of grinding corn. Even their food was so very unsatisfactory that they sometimes preferred to remain hungry. He advised every sapirant after jail life to accustom himself beforehand to the work of grinding.

NATURAL AND CULTURED PEARLS.

CAN THEY BE DISTINGUISHED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—A meeting of naturalists and jewel experts will shortly decide finally whether natural pearls are distinguishable from cultured pearls. Two varieties will be indiscriminately mixed and will be cut open where there are differences of opinion.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

"The Observer" states that the arrangements are nearly completed for the offer for sale of two millions sterling seven per cent first mortgage debentures of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. It is believed that the purchase price is ninety-eight at the lowest.

CABLE ITEMS.

Brussels.—Ghent Nautical Club's eight have scratched from Grand Challenge race at Henley owing to accident to stroke.

Cape Nome.—(Alaska) Air portion of Amundsen's North Polar journey will begin at Point Borrow. Alaska.

Melbourne.—The seamen having refused to man the Commonwealth liner "Largs Bay," the management of the Commonwealth Government line has ordered "Largs Bay" to be laid up. Other Commonwealth liners will be laid up as they arrive.

The technical staff and the engineers of the shipping companies in Hamburg have struck work. A number of ships are held up.

Messrs. Platts of Oldham have received an order for 1,063,000 cotton spindles for China.

Brussels.—The Ghent Nautical Clubs eight has been scratched for the Grand Challenge Race at Henley owing to an accident to stroke.

FOUR COURTS BLOWN UP.

"EXPLOSION WHICH SHOOK DUBLIN."

DE VALERA LEADS IRREGULARS.

CLEARING OUT REBELS FROM DUBLIN.

HEAVIEST FIGHTING IN DROGHEDA.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 30.

The Four Courts have been blown up by a terrific explosion which shook Dublin and set the buildings aflame. It is believed that the blast was due to a mine laid by the rebels, who are now holding out in two isolated parts of the building. Their fate is not known.

DE VALERA LEADING IRREGULARS.

It is announced that Mr. De Valera has headed and is directing the operations of Irregulars outside the Four Courts, whose scope of resitance in the city is extending.

LATER.

The remaining rebels in the Four Courts hoisted the white flag this afternoon.

THIRTY FREE STATE TROOPS KILLED.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 30.

The account of the explosion in Four Courts was communicated in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchill stated that it was caused by a mine laid by the insurgents, which they sprang under that part of the building occupied by Free State troops. Thirty of the latter were killed and injured. There were a large number of documents among the *debris*. Not much hope existed of saving the building, which was still on fire.

EXPLOSION DELIBERATELY INTENDED.

TO KILL NATIONALIST TROOPS.

LONDON, July 1.

It is officially stated in Dublin that about fifty National troops were buried in the debris after the explosion in Four Courts. All were injured, thirty severely, but nobody was killed. The leader of the Irregulars admitted that the explosion was deliberately intended to kill national troops and expressed disappointment that casualties were not great. The Irregulars surrendered unconditionally after destroying all arms. The prisoners taken during the two days' fighting number 170, including many well-known leaders. Casualties to national troops are three killed and fifty-five wounded.

ARCHIVES DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 1.

Newspapers to-day are generally more cheerful with regard to the prospects in Ireland in view of the capture of the garrison of the Four Courts, which, it is stated, has been entirely destroyed along with archives therein. But, as Mr. Churchill remarked in the House of Commons, "better a state without archives, than archives without a state."

Referring to the participation of the Industrial Workers of the World in Dublin fighting, Mr. Churchill scornfully described them as "jackal rabble'.' In his opinion, the Provisional Government would not have much difficulty in subduing them.

FOUR HOURS' RESISTANCE BY REBELS.

130 OF THEM ULTIMATELY SURRENDER.

LONDON, June 30.

The explosion in Four Courts was so violent that the concussion broke every window within a radius of hundred yards and a library was blown sky high, the archives being scattered. Resistance continued for four houses after the explosion. The surviving rebels, numbering a hundred and thirty, marched out after their surrender headed by a priest. Considerable trouble is anticipated in connection with breaking up insurgents' activities in Dublin outside Four Courts.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF FOUR COURTS.

PRISONERS INCLUDE PRINCIPAL INSURGENTS.

LONDON, June 30.

A communique announcing the unconditional surrender of the Four Courts states that Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes and all the principal insurgent officers are among the prisoners.

Major-General O'Connell, Chief of the Staff of the Free State forces, who was captured and held prisoner in the Four Courts is safe and free.

CLEARING OUT REBELS FROM DUBLIN.

APPEAL TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, July 1.

Two thousand Free State troops participated in the final assault on the Four Courts. It is stated that there were no fatalities among the garrison of the Four Courts.

The Free State forces are now tackling the problem of clearing out the rebel nests in Dublin. According to one report, the captured rebel leaders have appealed to the Irregulars in other buildings to surrender. Three rebel outposts have offered to surrender, but on the other hand, the Irregulars have taken possession of a block of buildings in Sackville Street, including the Post Office.

A meeting of the Provisional Parliament summoned for to-day has been postponed till July 17th. Outside Dublin, the Free State troops have achieved important successes, crushing the Irregulars in Donegal and Drogheda.

SURRENDER OF IRREGULARS.

LONDON, July 1.

According to the incomplete list of yesterday's casualties in Dublin, 12 have been killed and 100 wounded. Fifty Irregulars near the Four Courts surrendered themselves in the morning.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL ARMY.

LONDON, July 1.

The proclamation of the Ministry of Defence in paying tribute to the courage and forbearance of the National Army in their first battle, declares "With your aid we shall see the fight in the defence of the people to a successful issue."

ORDERS TO SHOOT LOOTERS AT SIGHT.

LONDON, July 1.

The National Chief of the Staff has ordered that the looters shall be shot at sight.

IRREGULARS ESTABLISH STRONGHOLD IN HOTELS.

LONDON, July 1.

The Irregulars have established a stronghold in Sackville Street where they have fortified a block of four hotels including the fashionable Gresham. The intervening buildings have a frontage of 200 yards. Visitors in the hotels have been cleared out and their luggage used as barricades. It is believed Mr. de Valera is commanding. Tunnelling beneath the buildings was heard throughout the night. The lull in the morning was broken by a rifle fire attack on a national armoured car in Talbot Street by the Irregulars who had barricaded the side-street. Thereafter, a mine exploded near the car which, however, escaped and replied. The fusillade was most vigorous.

FIRES IN BELFAST BUSINESS PREMISES

LONDON, July 1.

Last night there were three incendiary fires due to bombs in business premises in Belfast.

NATIONAL POSITIONS ATTACKED BY IRREGULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

The Provisional Government announces that the Irregulars are attacking the National positions in Listowel, Foynes, Skibbereen, Abbeyfeale, Newcastle West and Broadford.

BRITISH OFFICERS HANGED.

LONDON, July 1.

The fate of the three British officers kidnapped at Macroom on April 22nd is now beyond doubt, states the Ulster Association. It appears that the Republican Army hanged them from a tree.

PLAN TO SECURE CONTROL FOR REPUBLIC.

LONDON, July 1.

Liam Lynch, the rebel Chief of the Staff, has issued an Army Order in Mallow declaring the plan of action he is carrying out

(Continued on next page.)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

ENQUIRING COMMITTEE SITS AT DELHI.

PROCEEDINGS IN CAMERA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 1.

Owing to the delicacy of the subject of their enquiry and to ensure free and unfettered expression of opinion of the witnesses, the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee unexpectedly decided last night to hold all their sittings in camera, and to exclude both the public and the press from listening to their proceedings about which strict secrecy is proposed to be maintained. The Committee, however, intend to issue frequently through their Secretary such statements about the progress of their enquiry as the Committee may decide could be let out in the public interest.

SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The regular sitting of the Commitee was stared at 9 this morning. The attendance of members was four out of seven. The absentees who have not so far intimated their probable intention about joining the Committee are Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Rajagopalchari and Seth Chotani. The four members who hold sitting to-day were Hakim Ajmal Khan (President), Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Mr. V. J. Patel. Only one witness was examined to-day. The witness was Mr. Piyarilal, a local vakil, who is the exSecretary of Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and had till recently been taking prominent part in Congress activities.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON 18TH INST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 1.

At its preliminary meeting held last evening, the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee has made certain changes in its tour programme, according to which the Committee after its sittings in Delhi will leave for Lahore for a three days' sitting there before proceeding to Cawnpore. This makes a difference of two days in the dates of their programme which they will adjust accordingly. The Committee has allotted five days for its tour in Assam and the Burma Valley and if time permits, will visit Chittagong and Cuttack, which have been substituted for Puri in the programme.

The next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held in Bombay on the 18th instant.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, July 1.

As Krishna *Jammashtmi* falls on the 16th August Shriman Babu Govindas of Jabbulpore has written to the General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, to request the Working Committee at its next sitting to postpone the date of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Calcutta on the 15th August, in accordance with the resolution of the Lucknow meeting for five days.

ALBERT MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

The King has awarded the Albert Medal to Captain George Herbert Bland of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry in recognition of his gallantry in saving life at Moghalkot in August of last year, when at the risk of his own life, he seized Stokes mortar shell, which had fused prematurely and threw it over parapet.

NATIONAL STRIKE IN CANADA

THOUSANDS RESPOND TO CALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 2.

Chicago.—Thousands of railway shopmen are responding to the call for a national strike, issued by the presidents of six shopcraft Unions. Mechanics on the New England rail-roads to the Western Transcontinental lines, generally, are joining in. It is estimated that fifty thousand men have already left work. Engineers and Trainmen are unaffected, and the trains are running normally.

NINE-POWER AGREEMENT.

PASSED BY JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 2.

Tokio.—The Privy Council has passed the Nine-Power Agreement as concluded at Washington. It is understood that the formal Imperial ratification of all Washington Agreements will be concluded before July 6th.

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE.

LECTURE TO STUDENTS.

A WAY TO SWARAJ.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered the inaugural address of the current sessions before the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday night at the Vanita Vishram Hall.

Mr. Jinnah said he had come there to see the young men, whom he was able to see before face to face so often, and he wanted to be acquainted with Young India to-day, so that he might be able to gather from them the direction young men were taking to-day. They would pardon him if he did not by his speech give them any satisfaction, but he hoped they would be indulgent to him.

Their Brotherhood contained a very large number of students and, naturally, at this particular juncture, more than at any other, it was very essential that Young India should have a very clear notion and idea of the affairs of his own country. The first thing that struck him was this, that all men, young or old, should realise this—self-analysis, that was to say analysis of themselves. The natural trend of young men was to have ideals, to have dreams, to have visions. That was all natural. But there were few young men who would adopt this process of self-analysis—analysis of their bad and good points, of their virtues and vices, and the more clearly they observed them and realised them, the stronger they would be as men. He would ask them to follow the same process, in following the problems of our country. There was no individual in that hall who did not want Swaraj, and if a man told him that he did not want Swaraj, he would have nothing to do with him. They must first consider what was their position, their methods, and by what means they would be able to achieve Swaraj. For the last two years they had differences of opinion as to the ways and means of achieving that Swaraj and it was very incumbent on young India to analyse the situation carefully before it was carried away by what, he considered, was perfectly natural,—the visions, ideals and dreams of young men.

He asked them not to be carried away by their ideals and dreams, but to stare the facts absolutely in the face. It was well-known to them—and personally he had never made any secret, nor would he hesitate to say openly and repeatedly—that he had openly and repeatedly condemned the policy of the Government of India. Their resentment was also increasing and it might be due either to education or their knowledge of the real position. Indians and Englishmen must realise that the present agitation and resentment was not due to the mischief-makers and evil-doers, but it was this—that we were clearly and truly due to [illegible]. That getting more and more enlightened condition would grow in intensity more and more and he had not the slightest doubt that it would be impossible for any Government to resit those forces. What they were concerned with to-day was about their position and their programme in the near future.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

A revolution might come, whether they liked it or not, and he was of the opinion that the N. C. O. movement was undoubtedly a revolutionary movement. Although the movement was peaceful, it was still revolutionary. He did not believe that it was possible, although it was a very fine ideal, to bring about a revolution by peaceful methods. It was his innermost conviction. He might have been wrong then and he might be wrong now, but it was for the world to judge. Therefore, holding those views, as he did, his advice was that every Indian should take part in the affairs of his country; he wanted every Indian to take into his hands as much power as he could, by joining the Civil Service and by every possible means, so that as many men as possible might be trained. And why not? It was their own country and it was their own money. He wanted that young men should go to colleges and schools and take advantage of the education provided for by the Government with India's money; but in doing so he asked them not to get what was called the slave mentality. It might be that the system of education was defective, or they might think of better means. But, why should the students be asked to leave their studies? Why should they demolish a house, before they had built up another? Let them go to schools, but let them not become slaves, but become honest, fearless, independent patriots who would be ready to serve their country! They must rise above the slave mentality, if they thought the schools created it. He regretted that the Councils were boycotted. The British Government was not based on selfless motives and he did not believe that they (Englishmen) were in India purely for the purpose of carrying on the Government for them. Some honest newspapers in England said that plainly. The "Morning Post" had said that the British were not in India for a change of air and plainly asked what would happen to their Lancashire and other industries.

If India was going to have a Swaraj on the lines of parliamentary basis of democracy—in other words the legislature must have such representatives as would give effect to the will of the people,—then they must begin to express their will from now. He asked them to go to the six million electorate which with another six millions of their friends, etc., would amount to 12 millions. With such a large body trained in parliamentary methods they would be able to achieve Swaraj as soon as possible. Was there any other way to achieve it, but revolution? Did they not think, that before they achieved Swaraj by revolution they

(Continued on next page.)

CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS.

PUNJAB GOVT'S. EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 30.

A resolution, issued by the Punjab Government, states:—The Governor-in-Council has already issued a resolution No. 11269, dated the 31st of March, 1922, dealing with the report of the Committee, appointed to investigate the extent of corruption among officials, and the remedy to be applied. That resolution was however devoted for the most part to a discussion of the remedies suggested by the Committee, and it contained no explicit findings on the part of the Government as to the correctness or otherwise of the Committee's observations regarding the extent to which corrupt practices are prevalent among the higher ranks of officials. All that was said on this point was that "the Government agrees that corruption is widespread in all departments, but notes that the evil is by no means limited to Government service, but extends to commercial, legal, and other departments of non-official life." The Committee's report included certain reflections on the probity of the higher officers of the police, medical and public works departments which have been the subject of comment in the press and elsewhere, and the absence in the resolution of the 31st of March 1922 of any reference to these reflections has been construed in certain quarters as an endorsement of them by the Government. It must not, however, be thought that the Government shares the views put forward by certain witnesses in regard to the prevalence of corruption among the higher officers of the departments mentioned, and it is right to point out that the Committee did not in fact, record their own opinion that these officers were generally corrupt. They merely stated that the general effect of the evidence produced before them was generally held that the higher ranks of certain services shared in illicit gains.

NO EVIDENCE OF FACTS.

All the findings of the Committee are qualified by the following statement contained in paragraph of 1 of their report:—"Very few of them (the witnesses) gave evidence of facts actually within their knowledge. It was, almost impossible that this should be so. They gave evidence, however, of the general opinion as to the existence of the state of affairs which they described. It was inevitable that the evidence presented before the Committee should be what in legal parlance is known as evidence of general repute only. The Committee were precluded by their terms of reference from investigating specific charges on corruption against individuals. Witnesses, who appeared before them, were naturally not questioned in regard to such cases.

UNFAIR TO OFFICERS.

As, however the Committee's report has been interpreted as a definite finding on their part that corruption is generally prevalent among the higher officers of certain departments, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council takes this opportunity of announcing publicly that he does not hold that view. There are, of course, black sheep in every flock, but the Governor-in-Council is emphatically of opinion that the great majority of the higher ranks of the three departments name are in the matter of intergrity, actuated by the same high principles which distinguish their colleagues in the civil administration in regard to whom the Committee themselves have found that in the higher ranks the number of persons believed to be corrupt is so small as, in the opinion of most of the witnesses examined, to be entirely negligible. The Governor-in-Council also desires to record his regret that the findings of the Committee should have been interpreted in a manner which he considers unfair to the officers concerned. With regard to corruption which prevails in the lower ranks, the departmental heads have instructions to take effective action.

IMPROVING UNTOUCHABLE'S LOT.

PIR SAHEB'S CHARITABLE MOVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is a matter of very great gratification to learn from your paper of the 8th June that a Mandal has been formed by Muslims to remove the ban of untouchability and to improve the condition of the depressed classes at the instance of Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Mangrol *Goddi*. It is named the Untouchables' welfare Society. It is open to every Antyaj who can take advantage of it by mixing freely with the Muslims and coming in daily contact with them without any hitch or scruple. There is nothing in the Mandal which affects the religious principles of the persons joining it. It is altogether a social institution meant only for the uplift of the depressed classes, especially the untouchables. If its branches are formed in different places under the guidance of Pir Saheb, the ban of untouchability will disappear, before we bother much about it. This is a very nice idea to improve the lot of the down-trodden people. The Pir Saheb is well-known for his "a cow in every home" scheme which has saved many a thousand cows. He is a man of humanitarian heart, so it is no wonder that he can inspire such a noble and charitable idea into the mind of his followers for the thing which no Guru has been able to do up to now. This is a great boon to the untouchables, so they should avail themselves of it without losing time.—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

DONATION TO MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, July 1.

The Hon. Mr. Nawab Muzamilullah Khan has granted one lakh of rupees to the Muslim University for starting a technological institute.

MR, JINNAH'S ADVICE.

(Continued from previous page.)

should have the materials for it? Let them first consider what would be the result! Therefore, he wanted them to put, those two questions side by side and then consider. What was the condition of the country today and what were the materials available to them? No government, even the present Government, would be able to withstand their influence. India had undoubtedly progressed very much during the last few years but the concessions have not been in proportion to the growth of public opinion. But all the same there was yielding bit by bit. He thought it was impossible for this Government to resist the grant to India of Responsible Government, and India's position as a self-governing dominion must be recognised within the next ten years. If that was possible then would they be justified in advancing a programme of that kind, which might bring about a revolution of such a character that instead of after the revolution their being able to establish a Government there might be chaos, bloodshed, etc? Another thing he would say was that in a continent of 33 crores of Hindus and Moslems and other communities they should have a thorough consolidation. They should not think that because they were Moslems and their Khilafat was in danger they should join the Hindus for the sake of their religion. They must be able to think, and, say, of India, as their common Motherland. Their primary consideration must be to raise their Motherland in the scale of nations. Indians wanted to stand as a self-governing people among other peoples of the world and also to take our legitimate part in the affairs of the world. He asked them to think politically.

OPPOSED TO DIRECT ACTION.

About Non-cooperation he asked them whether it would not take them a longer time to train up the bulk of Indians to that state of mind which it was very difficult to attain,—Non-Cooperation in a perfectly peaceful manner. What time would it take to do that? Non-violent Non-Cooperation could not succeed. There was another thing, but it should not be spoken of. That was to train up within themselves such feelings of hatred and bitterness, in order to have an open revolt, but to go on as long as they could in a non-violent manner. That was the most dangerous thing to do—to talk one thing to the people and think of another thing between the leaders. When he contemplated the results of such a policy it made him fear very much for the consequences. He thought, owing to the N. C. O. programme, there was a set-back in their intellectual programme and how long was that to continue? It was high time for them to consider the position and not allow the good that had already been done by N. C. O. to be lost and to educate the people in a channel where they would be able to make a far more effective resistance and that could only be done by sending their best representatives to the Councils and to get legislature so elected, that it would be representative of, and responsive to, the will of the people. He was sure the verdict of the electorate would be in the Nationalist' favour. Otherwise, they were allowing the Government to have a longer lease than they themselves expected. He thought it was the duty of every one in this country to oppose the direct action that some people might be inclined to take. They could not raise a revolt for the simple reason that they had not sufficiently raised the masses to the position to which it was necessary to raise them in order to have a successful revolt. He was firmly opposed to any kind of direct action.

VIRAMGAM TALUKA SAMITI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIRAMGAM, June 30.

A meeting of voters of the Viramgam Taluka Samiti was held under the presidentship of Maulvi Gulam Mohuddin. An Executive Committee of influential workers, with Moulvi Gulam Mohuddin as president, Seth Harikrishna Manilal as treasurer and two Secretaries were elected. The Samiti voters also elected four members for the Gujrat Provincial Committee. Mr. Manilal Kothari is here for the Swarajya Fund. Over Rs. 3,500 were collected. Local merchants and workers are enthusiastic.

LECTURES ON INDIAN ART.

APPOINTMENT OF AUSTRIAN LADY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

At an ordinary meeting of the Senate of Calcutta University to-day, the Syndicate's recommendation inviting Dr. Stella Kramvisch Ph.D. (Vienna), to deliver a course of six lectures on expressiveness of Indian Art, at an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to be paid out of the Readership Fund, was carried. Sir Ashutosh Chaudhury, in placing the recommendation before the Senate, stated that Dr. Kramvisch was a distinguished student of Vienna and a great authority on the subject, and she had come to India to tell them as to what she had discovered as the meaning of the Indian Art.

Dr. Kramvisch is at present as "Santiniketan" in Bolpur.

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

The cottom revival has induced some British cotton interests to seek parliamentary power to impose a compulsory levy of fifty thousand sterling annually on the trade for the extension of cotton growing in the Empire.

A bill to this effect will shortly be introduced in the House of Commons as an outcome of the report by the Government Committee of enquiry to the British Cotton-growers' Association.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

SUIT AGAINTS SUPERSEDED BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The suit filed by the Government against 19 members of the superseded Municipal Board, for misapplication of municipal funds, by rejecting the Government control over education, came up for hearing yesterday, in the District Court.

Five of the defendants, who are prominent non-cooperators, submitted a joint statement, emphatically denying the allegation that they acted in contravention of their duties under the Act and Rules, or that they wilfully omitted to maintain the primary schools in accordance with the rules. They further contend, that even assuming that the application of the municipal funds to the primary schools, becomes misapplicable by reason of the examination in certain schools having been prevented, the liability for such misapplication for no conceivable reason be fallen upon the defendants, when the Government itself approved or at any rate did not disapprove the budget estimates for the primary schools.

CONTRIBUTION TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

MADRAS MEMBERS' MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 1.

A strongly worded memorandum forwarded by the Madras members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to the Joint Parliamentary Committee concerning the financial contribution from the Madras Presidency to the Government of India is published in the course of which it is pointed out with revenue ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs 1,600 lakhs, 835 lakhs of which is spent on salaries and 348 lakhs paid as compulsory contributions to the Central Government. It is obvious that there can be no reasonable margin for the growing needs of the presidency where education, santation, indsstrial development, are still in a very backward condition.

After setting out facts and figures, the memorandum concludes demanding justice to the over-burdened people of the Madras Presidency, saying that if the present arrangement continues the presidency would not only lag behind its sister provinces in moral and material advancement but that are long it would have to ask the Imperial Government to help it financially even if a *staus quo ante* is to be maintained.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

ANDHRA'S SUGGESTION FOR MR. DAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 1.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committe has unanimously resolved that Mr. C. R. Das should be elected President of the ensuing Congress.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

With reference to the statement that the opening up of a long distance telephonic communication between Calcutta, Delhi, and Bombay is likely to be started in the near future, the Associated Press learns that while such a development is to be expected in due course, there is no intention of starting the work upon any scheme of the nature at present, and it is likely to be some months at least before any steps are taken.

QUEENSLAND BANANA INDUSTRYACT.

INDIANS EXEMPTED FROM DICTATION TEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

A *communique* says:—The Queensland *Banana* Industry Preservation Act of 1921 makes it unlawful for any person who has not obtained a certificate of having passed a dictation test in such language as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, to engage in or carry on the industry of the cultivation of *bananas* upon any land occupied by him unless he is exempted from the test. The Government of India represented to the Secretary of State for India that in accordance with the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 all British subjects of Indian race lawfully domiciled in Queensland should be expressly exempted from the dictation test by the regulations framed under the Act, similar to the residents of Australia of European parentage. The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri was instructed to discuss the matter with the Queensland Government. Intimation has now been received from Mr. Sastri that the Queensland Government have approved of the regulations exempting from the operation of the Act all British subjects of any native race of India who were lawfully domiciled in Queensland at its commencement, and who have continuously remained so domiciled.

Information has also been received that the Government of South Australia have decided to amend their Irrigation and the Reclaimed Laws Act of 1914, which disqualified all Asiatics from acquiring lands dealt with in the Act so as to make it applicable to alien Asiatics only. This will remove the only disability to which Indians in South Austr.. are subjected.

FOUR COURTS BLOWN UP.

(Continued from previous page.)

to secure the complete control of West and South Ireland for the Republic.

NATIONAL TROOPS ROUT IRREGULARS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS EFFECTED.

LONDON, June 2.

The Free State troops suddenly appeared in motor cars at the railway stations between Strabane and Londonderry and rounded up the Irregulars who had been holding up the trains and seizing goods. The traders are now informed that the line is free and the normal despatch of goods may be resumed. Numerous Irregulars in the Carrigan district, consequent to the Free State troops, operations deserted towards Londonderry where there is a considerable influx of Irregulars.

The National troops captured Finner camp, the headquarters of Donegal Irregulars, after two hours' fight in which two rebels were killed and only fifty prisoners taken, indicating wholesale desertions as the camp was recently occupied by hundreds of men.

The Irregulars in East Donel have retired to Inch Island in Lough Swilly whither they are conveying provisions preparatory to withstanding the siege. The Irregulars have taken possession of Listowel and Drogheda railway stations.

Sporadic fighting, the destruction of buildings and bridges, the commandeering of supplies and motors are reported from all over the country.

The National troops have effected numerous arrests.

NO ATTACK AS YET ON IRREGULARS' STRONGHOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

The expectations of attack on the Irregulars' stronghold in Dublin have not been hitherto realised. The delay is believed to be due to the efforts of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Archbishop Byrne to induce the Irregulars to peaceably evacuate their position in order to avoid wholesale destruction of property. Meanwhile, Mr. Collins, in an interview, has declared that he would not rest until the people's authority was established.

FURTHER SURRENDER.

LONDON, July 2.

There was a further surrender of Irregulars last night though the number is at present unknown.

One of the three British soldiers who were wounded in an attack on a lorry by the Irregulars has died. The other two are in serious condition.

HEAVIEST FIGHTING IN DROGHEDA.

LONDON, July 2.

At regards the provinces, the heaviest fighting has been in Drogheda where the rebels, are holding the Millmount Barracks dominating the town. Large Free State forces have invested Inch Island in Lough Swilly and intend to starve out the Irregulars. Several kidnapped loyalists are held prisoners on the Island. The Republicans claim that the Free State troops in Listowel, County Cokerry, and West Limerick have joined the rebels.

The Irregulars have blown up a railway bridge south of Drogheda stopping traffic between Dublin and Belfast. The lines from Dublin to Cork and from Kilkenny to Waterford are reported to have been out at every ten miles.

PROROGATION OF IRISH PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 1.

Prorogation of the Irish Parliament till July 15th is gazetted.

MAIL SERVICE TO S. IRELAND SUSPENDED.

LONDON, June 30.

The Postmaster-General announces that the mail service to South and West Ireland has been suspended.

SNIPING BY REBELS.

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Churchill stated that rebel snipers in Dublin had fired on and wounded two members of a party of British soldiers, who, escorted by a Free State armoured car, were proceeding to the Bank of Ireland to draw money. Mr. Churchill added that British troops had been generally confined to barracks, but they had been ordered to retaliate if fired on.

DUBLIN BATTLE CASUALTIES

300 IRREGULARS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 1.

It is stated that the total casualties in Dublin hitherto number 40 killed and 180 wounded including soldiers and civilians since the commencement of the battle. Nearly 300 Irregulars have been captured which is estimated to be one-third of the Irregular forces in Dublin, but it is reported that reinforcements are arriving from the provinces. The Irregulars blocked the streets with commandeered vehicles isolating an area of three-quarters of a mile in the centre of the city. The day has been comparatively quiet. The Telegraphic and Telephonic isolation of Dublin renders the news from the provinces unreliable.

"CONOLLY" AND "O'BRIEN"

IDENTITY REVEALED.

LONDON, July 1.

The identity of Conolly and O'Brien, who are charged with the murder of Sir Henry Wilson, was revealed, on their reappearance, at the Westminster Police Court, as Reginald Dunn and Joseph O'Sullivan. They are described as ex-soldiers. Little public interest was shown in the trial.

The prisoners were conveyed to the court, in a motor-car, under armed guard. They entered the dock briskly, fully recovered from their injuries, and were smiling. They consulted the typewritten copies of the evidence given at the inquest which were supplied to them, and one made notes and sketched a witness during the proceeding which retold the story of the assassination and the pursuit.

Both were amused during the evidence which showed how they had misled the police as to their identity. When a witness remarked that the bigger prisoner had foreign accent when he shouted to the crowd to stand back, the defending solicitor said both were supposed to be foreigners.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT OLD BAILEY.

They were committed for trial at Old Bailey.

FIND FROM O'SULLIVAN'S LODGINGS.

LATER.

A detective-inspector said, he found in O'Sullivan's lodgings six bandoliers and copies of an official organ of the Irish Volunteers. There was also a letter written in Gaelic addressed to O'Sullivan from Carrigrohane County Cork, on a notepaper, headed "Irish Republic," saying, amongst other things: "I know, Joe, that you are not a Free Stater. You could not be. We'll have no Free State Governor, no oath to King, no Ulster cut off from the rest of Ireland. The fight must go on. We have no allegiance to De Valera, Collins, or Griffith, and we are not politicians. We give allegiance to the Republic and, if needs be, our lives.

DR. RATHENAU'S MURDER.

ANOTHER ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Berlin.—Kuezhenmeistera, Saxon industrialist, whose motor car was used by Dr. Rathenau's murderers, has been arrested at Oetz in Tyrol.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF HINDENBURG.

VIOLENT FIGHT BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Berlin.—After an unsuccessful Polish attempt to dislodge the German self-protection company occupying the town of Hindenburg, in Upper Silesia, French troops of occupation surrouuded the Germans and a violent combat ensued, in which one Frenchman and seventeen Germans were killed, and three French and seventeen Germans wounded.

GERMAN CIVILIANS AND FRENCH TROOPS.

COLLISION IN GLEIWITZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Berlin.—Fifteen persons have been killed and twenty-five wounded in a collision in Gleiwitz in Upper Silesia, between German civilians and the French troops. An intensified State of siege has been proclaimed. French armoured cars are patrolling the streets.

REVENUE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

£194 MILLIONS FOR FIRST QUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

The United Kingdom revenue for the first quarter of the financial year ending to-day was £195 millions sterling, compared with £204 millions for the previous year's corresponding period. The Customs duties were £31,000,000 compared with £28,000,000.

WHITE PAPER ON PALESTINE.

BRITISH POLICY OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 2.

British policy in Palestine is outlined, officially, in a White Paper containing the correspondence on the subject between Mr. Churchill and the Palestine Arab Delegation and the Zionist Organisation. The statement says the British Government reaffirms its declaration of November 1917 which is insusceptible to a change. The Jewish national home will be founded in Palestine and the Jewish people will be in Palestine as by right, and not on sufferance, but the Government will not aim at Palestine becoming as Jewish as England is English.

It does not contemplate the disappearance or subordination of the Arab population, language, or culture. It intends to foster a full measure of self-Government in Palestine. A Legislative Council with a majority of elected members, will be established immediately. The special position of the Zionist Executive does not entitle it to a share in any degree in the Government. Immigration will not exceed the economic capacity of the country at any time to absord the new arrivals.

MAHATMA IN JAIL.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MATHURADAS.

The following is the interview which Mr. Mathuradas, who had accompanied Mrs. Gandhi and her two sons to see Mahatmaji at the Yeravda Jail, had with our representative:—

Q.: I understand you accompanied Mrs. Gandhi to interview Mahatma Gandhi?

A.: Yes. Besides myself her two sons and nephew also went with her.

Q.: How is Mahatmaji?

A.: There is no positive improvement, as was expected, in his health. At the same time, I may say he is not suffering from any particular ailment. Some time ago he suspected some trouble in his liver and he got himself examined by the doctor. And this probably gave rise to the rumour that he was suffering from pain in the liver.

Q.: How is he kept?

A.: He has creature comfort but no human comfort. He with Shrijut Shankerlal is confined in seclusion which deprives him of the sight of and communication with other prisoners. He has to live within the precincts of a small courtyard and that is his world. Even for exercise he is not taken out of it.

Q.: Has he been given books?

A.: Yes.

Q.: And writing materials?

A.: Yes. he is provided with writing materials, but letters he wrote were censured by H. E. the Governor himself and Gandhiji was asked to remove "objectionable" portions which he could not do. Once he wrote a long letter for Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi and family which contained some description of jail discipline. A second short letter he wrote for Hakim Ajmal Khan. Both these letters shared a common fate and were not despatched to their addresses. Since then he has not attempted to write any more letters. He has also prepared a model vernacular textbook which he desired to send to his friends for their opinion. That too was disallowed.

Q.: Does he get newspapers?

A.: Not at all. They may disturb his solitude. He is not allowed even such a paper as may be opposed to India's aspirations.

Q.: Is there anything to be said about his food?

A.: In this case at least, I can say he gets sufficient digestible food.

Q.: How does he pass his time?

A.: In carding, spinning, and reading. He devotes at least three hours to carding and spinning, and he would like to give more time to them if his physique would allow him.

Q.: How are the jail authorities?

A.: I can speak of the Superintendent. He was courteous to us and does not seem to be harsh. But it appears that so far Gandhiji is concerned he has little power to act: Government directly looks after him. He is not allowed a lamp.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

WIFE TO SEE HIM IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Mrs. Gandhi and her two sons, Messrs. Ramdas Gandhi and Harilal Gandhi, and her nephew Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, have left Ahmedabad to see Mahatma Gandhi in jail. Miss Ansuya Bai also has gone to see Mr. Shankerlal Banker in jail.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 30.

The Finance Department:—Mr. H. D. Lange, Assistant Audit Officer, is posted as Chief Auditor of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. J. Hezlett I. C. S. is appointed Commissioner of Income-Tax for Assam for financial year 1922-23. Exemption of income-tax is notified in respect of retiring gratuities with increments thereto granted under the rules framed by the Secretary of State in Council in pursuance of Royal Warrant dated 25th April.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah K. C. I. E., I. S. O., has been permitted to retire with effect from 15th June. Services of Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. Lieut. Col. Smith I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, is granted leave for eight months. Lieut. Col. H. W. Knox on return from leave is posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad. Mr. A. H. L. Tottenham I. C. S. officiates as Member, Board of Inland Revenue, vice Mr. G. C. Sim on leave. Mr. C. Witteveen has been provisionally appointed Vice-Consul for the Netherland at Calcutta.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Mears C. I. E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, is granted leave for eight months and permitted to retire after its erpiry.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Ranchi Mental Hospital Act 1922 comes into force on the first July.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. M. Kharegat I. C. S., Joint Magistrate of Benares, has been appointed temporarily to the Under-Secretaryship of the Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Edwards is promoted Colonel. Lieut. Colonels R. C. Barry Smith and J. S. Dallas, Indian Army, retire from service. Lieut. H. G. Gregory Smith, 1st Battalion Black Watch, is appointed A. D. C. to the Viceroy, vice Lieut. G. G. Mears. Lieut. Col. C. C. H. Hogg is placed under U. P. Government. Major D. N. Stuart is placed on Supernumerary List. Capt. E. J. Headlam officiates as Director and Commander H. M. Salmond as Deputy Director Royal Indian Marine, vice Rear admidal H. L. Mawbey.

VINDICATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH

MAGISTERIAL ORDER DECLARED ILLEGAL.

MYSORE CHIEF COURT'S JUDGMENT.

BANGLORE, June 23.

The final hearing of the revision petition of Mr. S. N. M. Razvi, Hony. Secretary M. P. C. C. gagging order of the City Magistrate under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. came up before the Chief Judge Sir Lesslie Miller Kt. and Mr. Justice Plumer at 12 noon to-day. The Judgment was a triumph for freedom of speech in the Mysore State. This was the first political case of its kind which came up for decision before the Chief Court; and the decision is very important as giving the right lead to authorities in future under similar circumstances. The court hall was crowded and Secretaries Messrs. C. N. M. Razvi, S. R. Raghavan, and the Treasurer, Mr. Bheema Row, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Congress Committee. Mr. C. V. Narasimha Aiyangar appeared for the petitioner, while the Government Advocate, Mr. K. Sankarnarayana Row appeared on the opposite side.

Before Mr. C. V. Narasimha Aiyangar proceeded with his argument, the Government Advocate put in an objection stating that as the order had already elapsed there was no necessity to consider it. The vakil for the petitioner however, argued that he wanted the opinion of the court on the merits of the case as that would serve as guidance to the magistrates in future.

Proceeding he said that the subject of the lecture was "Swadharma" i. e. "one's own duty" and there was absolutely nothing in it to agitate the official mind.

Mr. Justice Plumer: "From police information it was known that the lecturers were political agitators in British India."

Mr. C. V. N: "That is not the point here. They were lecturing on an innocent subject, and if the police had any doubts over the matter, they might have cleared them up by application to the Congress Committee.

He then proceeded to say that the order infringed the liberty of speech of the citizens. Justice Plumer again interposing, asked. "What was the object of the lecture?"

Mr. C. V. N. "The speakers were on their way from the Karnataka Provincial [illegible] Mangalore. The conference was to consider that Congress work in native States should be confined to the Constructive side only, and the Mysore Congress Committee being a subordinate organisation was bound by this resolution—the speakers simply wanted to give effect to it."

Mr. Justice Plumer: "Was the lecture held for those that agreed with the programme or to convince those who were opposed to it?"

Mr. C. V. N: "The meeting was intended to propagate these ideas among the people."

Mr. Justice Plumer: "Is it not likely that breach of tranquillity might ensue from persons opposed to it?"

Mr. C. V. N: "The police were strong enough for that. The lecture in itself was quite innocent".

Proceeding, he said that the order was issued on the 15th; the petition was filed the very next day and the meeting was postponed to the 18th so that in the meanwhile the Magistrate might understand the real situation and allow the meeting to proceed. But he had not done so and the District Magistrate, without adequate reasons, had simply confirmed it. The latter merely refers to the police reports and "statements of facts" are absolutely wanting to justify the order. He, therefore, finally submitted that the Magistrate had not sufficient grounds to serve that order and prayed the court for opinion accordingly.

Mr. K. Sankarnarayana Row in arguing out the case on behalf of the Government, said that it was unnecessary to pass an order now, since, the time-limit had already expired. The order satisfied all the requirements of section 144 Cr. P. C. The City Magistrate acted on the police report.

Mr. Justice Plumer. "He must have had some materials to form an opinion."

The Government Advocate:—"There was the police report" (Here he read the police report which merely stated that on enquiry from the Bt. police, they had learnt that the lecturers were political agitators of British India.)

The Chief Judge: "How will this fact cause annoyance, breach of tranquility etc? The police report it very vague. It does not even say that lectures of these persons have already caused annoyance etc in other places."

The Government Advocate—"The police might possess material to that effect."

The Chief Judge: "But this report does not contain anything to this effect. Besides they don't say who is to be obstructed and who is to be annoyed.

The Government Advocate: "The report has more reference to the breach of, tranquility."

The Chief Judge. "Reference has been made to the British police. Does this show that the lecture here will lead to breach of tranquility?

The Government Advocate: "At least the police believed so. The Magistrate concurred. Under such urgent circumstances you may allow them a certain amount of latitude."

The Chief Judge: "There is nothing here to prove that the lectures will lead to a breach of tranquility. Even the Magistrate does not prove that."

The Government Advocate: "The Magistrate might be wrong, but it cannot be said that the order was illegal. There is no ground for the Chief Court's interference with the Magistrate's discretion."

The Chief Judge:—Where is the statement of facts in the Magistrate's order? It simply embodies the wordings of the police report. What is the reason for the police not stating the grounds? They have not stated any and why should we make any assumption?

The Government Advocate then sat down saying that he could not say anything more. Mr. C. V. Narasimha Aiyangar did not reply. The Judges then delivered the following Judgment:—

THE JUDGMENT.

"We think the Magistrate's order is bad because he has not in it set out the material facts of the case as required by Sec. 144 of the Code. As we understand that Section, the material facts of the case are facts which justify the apprehension of obstruction, annoyance or disturbance, etc., and it is not enough for the Magistrate to say 'I have received a police report from that it appears to me that your act, if done, will creat obstruction.' The mere receipt of a police report is not a material fact in the case—The 'case' being the question whether immediate protection of some projected act is necessary—the ground for the apprehension of the police, rather than the fact of their apprehension, is material.

"Without a statement of the material facts of the case, the order is bad, is not in accordance with the section, and cannot be upheld. But assuming that the Magistrate can import the material facts into his order by mere reference to the police report, the police report itself does not here contain a sufficient statement of material facts to justify action; all that the police report says it that the opponents are political agitators and that the holding of a meeting by them is likely to cause obstruction, annoyance or disturbance of tranquility. The first of these statements may be said to be a statement of a material fact, but it does not by itself support the inference which the police draw from it: more seems to be wanted to show why a meeting held by these particular persons was likely to result in a disturbance *i.e.*, a disturbance calling for immediate action to prevent it.

"We are unable to say that the order of the Magistrate is in accordance with the [illegible] to set aside: as it is, there is no need for any direction from us, as its force has expired by lapse of time. The record may be returned."—"Swarajya."

CALCUTTA SEDITION CASE.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

In connection with the "Desher Dak" (call of Motherland) Sedition Case, Narendra Narain Chakravarti, alleged author of the booklet, who was arrested at Pabna was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who remanded him to custody.

DARING TAXI CAB DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

A MARWADI ROBBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

A daring taxicab robbery was committed in Calcutta broad daylight yesterday noon. A Marwari Brahmin was bringing Rs. 4,200 in notes to his master. He was accompanied by his master's motor driver and they were travelling in a hackney carriage. When the carriage arrived near the gate of the Victoria Memorial, they allighted in order to see it. Just then a Mahomedan came from behind and gave a blow to the Marwari who fell down while three other men picked up the notes and tried to escape. The Marwari raised an alarm and the *drawcan* of the Victoria Memorial pluckly arrested a Mahomedan and recovered Rs. 2,900 from him. The other three men escaped in a taxi which followed the carriage of the Marwari and was waiting at a short distance from the Victoria Memorial gate. Later on Police arrested two other Mahomedans on suspicion.

MUNITIONS BOARD CONTRACTS

SUIT FOR 35 LAKHS BY INDIAN FIRM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

At the High Court to-day a plaint was filed before the master on behalf of Messrs. Kesoram Poddar and Company against the Secretary of State for India claiming Rs. 35,50,504 as damages for goods contracted for by Indian Munitions Board, but which it was alleged were not taken delivery of.

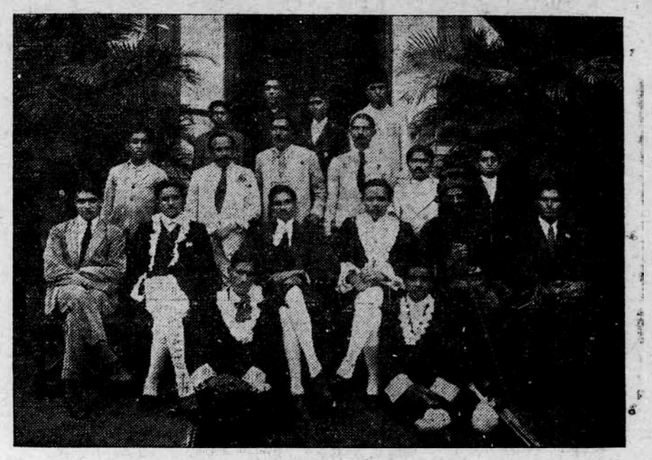
REPRESSION AT AZAMGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AZAMGARH, June 30.

Moulvi Shukurullah with his five fellow-workers has been sentenced to six months, rigorous imprisonment. Yesterday Babu Sitaram Asthana, the Secretary D. C. C. was served with a notice under Section 108. July 15th has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.



ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

Seated on chairs: Mr. R. J. Asher (Director), Mr. A. R. Baakza (Antonio), Mr. Habibullah (Portia), Mr. A. M. Baakza (Duke), Mr. M. Ismail (Shylock), Mr. Moosavi (Director).

The social gathering of the boys and the tutors of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay, was remarkable this year for its variety of programme and entertainment and the success with which it was attended. The first day of the gathering was reserved for sports-competitions such as High Jump and Long Jump, for races such as quarter-mile race and three-legged race, and for amusing sports like the Hay and shoes, etc. There were batches made of juniors and seniors and the winners of the championships promise to be excellent sportsmen. The next day was spent in Elocution competitions both in English and Urdu, separately for the juniors and the seniors. Some of the speakers showed good promise and it is hoped the medals that were awarded to them will be couraging to future competitors

At the end of the elocution competitions, the Head master made a speech exhorting the students to greater endeavour and requesting Mr. A. Rahim Dimtimkar, the Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman to award the medals and distribute the several prizes. The Assistant Secretary reviewed the work of the school and advised the students in an Urdu speech and awarded the medals and the prizes amidst the rejoicings of the young students.

After refreshments had been served to those assembled in the hall, the programme ended with a scenic representation of the Trial Scene from the "Merchant of Venice." which was applauded very much by the audience while the medal for it was carried off by Shylock according to the decision of the judges. Thus ended the programme quite appropriately as it was begun by Urdu songs chanted by young boys in melodious tones. A photo printed herewith shows the actors and their directors.

TRAMWAY COMPANY INCREASE UNJUSTIFIABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The debate in the Municipal Corporation over the proposed increase in tram fares and electrical power reminds us of the Marconi Shares debate and their holding [illegible] agreement between the Corporation and the Co., and there is no justification to alter or amend it to-day.

(10) The proposed increase of 50 per cent in electric power will be keenly felt by small presses, small work-shops, small flour and oil mills, small machine shops and all other small industries that use electric power. In these times of trade depression, this increase will fall heavily on [illegible] closed up. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is the clear duty of the Corporation to refuse any increase in the Tram fares; and as regards the electric power, they might call for all particulars of profits made by the Co. re the supply of electic power, and then allow such increase as is absolutely necessary, though to my mind, their present profits are really large.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A NEW WRANGLER

Photo by Press Bureau.

Mr. V. N. Kudva, M. A. (Madras) B. A. (Cantab), I. C. S., is a nephew of Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pai, M. D., Assistant Director of the King Institute of Preventive of Medicine. He passed his B. A. Honors from the Madras Presidency College in 1919 with Mathematics for his optional. He stood on the list that year first for the whole Presidency in Mathematics and secured the Stuart Prize. Mr. R. Littlehailes, Professor of Mathematic in the Presidency College at the time recognising Mr. Kudva's abilities urged him to go to Cambridge and in September, 1919, he went with a Tata Scholarship awarded by the Hindu Educational Fund of Bombay. He joined Clare College where again he was the recipient of a scholarship. Last year he sat for the I. C. S. Competitive Examination in London and passed it, and he has been posted to the Madras Presidency.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON SULPHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

It is notified under the Indian Tariff Act that with effect from the 1st of July the Custom's duty on sulphur (brimstone), flowers sulphur (brimstone), roll and sulphur (brimstone) rough, will be fifteen per cent, the tariff valuation being eight and a half, ten and a half and seven rupees respectively.

TRIAL OF GIANI SHER SINGH

SARDAR HARI SINGH SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JULLUNDUR, June 30.

The trial began yesterday at the Court of Mr. Abdul Fateh, Magistrate Jullundur of Giani Sher Singh, Member of the All-India Congress Committee and a prominent member of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The accused was called upon to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep peace for one year under section 107 Cr. P. C. Prosecution evidence was recorded and the accused made an oral statement before the court. Orders will be pronounced to-morrow, July 1st.

While Giani Sher Singh was concluding his statement, Sardar Hari Singh Secretary District Congress Committee, Jullundur is alleged to have said to him "Your statement is finished you need not say anything more." Magistrate thereupon ordered Sardar Hari Singh to be arrested and tried for contempt of court. Sardar Hari Singh was accordingly tried after the court had adjourned the other case. Magistrate offered to release the accused if the latter would express regret at his action, Sardar Hari Singh refused to do so and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment in default. The accused declined to pay the fine and was sent to prison.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

The Amritsar police recently raided a big gambling house belonging to Saman-Shahis. Thirty eight persons including two ladies were caught red-handed. All of them were taken in police custody and removed to Hajat.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO VICEROY.

HIS ABIDING INTEREST IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received [illegible] June from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

"I am deeply touched by the message which Your Excellency has addressed to me on the occasion of my return to England from the Government, Princes and people of India. Needless to say that after eight months' absence I am glad to be home again but I shall never forget my first visit to India and shall watch her great future with sincere sympathy and an abiding interest."

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

SIRDAR M. WALI KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHWAR, June 30.

Sirdar Mahomed Wali Khan who recently returned to Kabul at the head of the diplomatic misson which has been touring the European capitals to announce Amir Amanulla Khan's accession is now reported to have relieved Sirdariala Mahmud Beg Tarji as the Afghan Foreign Minister. Articles in the Kabul Afghan papers indicate a waning of sympathy with the Bokharan insurgents. Politically everything appears to be very peaceful both in Afghanistan and on the frontier.

RICE THEFT CASE.

CONFESSIONS OF BRIBERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 30.

Two witnesses in the rice theft case who had been pardoned have retracted from statements made in confessions and have been arrested. Police witnesses admitted that all men of the river police station received bribes from thieves. One sub-inspector admitted of having received Rs. 250, another Rs. 100, Head-constables Rs. 15 to 20 and constables Rs. 7 or Rs. 9 by monthly payments on fixed days. The witness who admitted of receivng Rs. 250 monthly also borrowed Rs. 500 from one of the leaders of the gang.

C. P. RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 1.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the C.P. Government commences its sittings at Nagpur on the 24th instant, and invites the public to put suggestions before the Committee.

The "New Burma" surveying political situation strongly urges entry into reformed Council.

COMMITTEE RIDDEN SIMLA.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS AND FISCAL COMMITTEES.

"LEVELLING UP THE INDIAN"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Simla is slowly getting rid of the incubus of several committees and commissions, which have been preying on poor India's finances for some time past. Your readers are aware that the Racial Distinctions Committee appointed by the Government of India on the motion of Mr. Samarth in the Legislative Assembly has already submitted its report, which is understood to be practically unanimous.

This committee as is well-known was asked to advise government as to how best to remove the distinctions that exist at present in the Criminal Procedure Code in the matter of trial, punishment and right of appeal between Europeans and Indians. It is certainly to the credit of Dr. Sapru, Sir William and other members of the committee that they could come to an agreement on a question which has been greatly agitating the public mind of this country for several decades, although three of the members have agreed to differ on some very minor points.

"LEVELLING UP THE INDIAN."

The recommendations of the committee will not see the light of day probably for some months to come, but it is fairly known that the committee instead of depriving the European of the enjoyment of his so-called birthright and privileges in the matter of trial, punishment and right of appeal, have recommended the same to Indians as well. This obviously means that in jury trials the Indian accused will have the right of a bare majority of his countrymen as a European accused at present has. As an experiment, therefore, in the process of "levelling up the Indians" to use the expression of [illegible] may be said to have achieved some measure of success, but whether that is the right course to adopt must be left to be determined after the report is published and the conclusions of the committe are fully known to the public. The removal of other distinctions in several sections of the Criminal Procedure Code has also been receiving the attention of Government through another committee, which concluded its labours only three days ago. But any reform in this direction must necessarily be piecemeal, until the major operations which had been under the care of the Sapru committee are complete and satisfactory to the people of India.

COLOUR BAR—AN OBSESSION!

While a better understanding between Europeans and Indians is apparently the main objective of the Racial Distinctions Committee, it is somewhat disappointing to hear that some differences of opinion savouring of a racial character have occasionally manifested themselves in the deliberations of one or two other committees. It might be that the complexities of the problems before them have easily lent themselves to some hitches, but a greater spirit of give and take on the part of some members would have certainly avoided them. It is a well-known fact that the members of the Fiscal Commission are generally agreed on the broad questions of policy which they have to decide, but unfortunately some differences of opinion have arisen in the drafting stage, with the result that the report which was to have been completed some ten days ago is still to assume its final shape. However, as the members have decided to leave Simla by the 6th July, it is hoped that they will by that time give the final touches to it. The weary course which the Fiscal Commission has had to wend for the last few weeks raises doubts in the minds of some who have been expecting to hear a unanimous report from them, but it is too early to predict anything in the matter.

MARATHI C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

APPEAL AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 1.

The Marathi Central Provinces Congress Committee, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj presiding, decided to appeal to the All-India Congress Committee against the decision of the Working Committee asking the Provincial Congress Committee to hold fresh Congress elections in this province, and complete them by the 15th August, by a majority of eighteen, only two members, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj and Mr. Samulakhan voting against. It was also further decided to suspend the execution of the decision of the Working Committee till the decision of the appeal. The Committee appointed Dr. Moonje to be the chief official witness on behalf of the Propincial Congress Committee to give evidence before the Civil Disobedience Congress Enquiry Committee.

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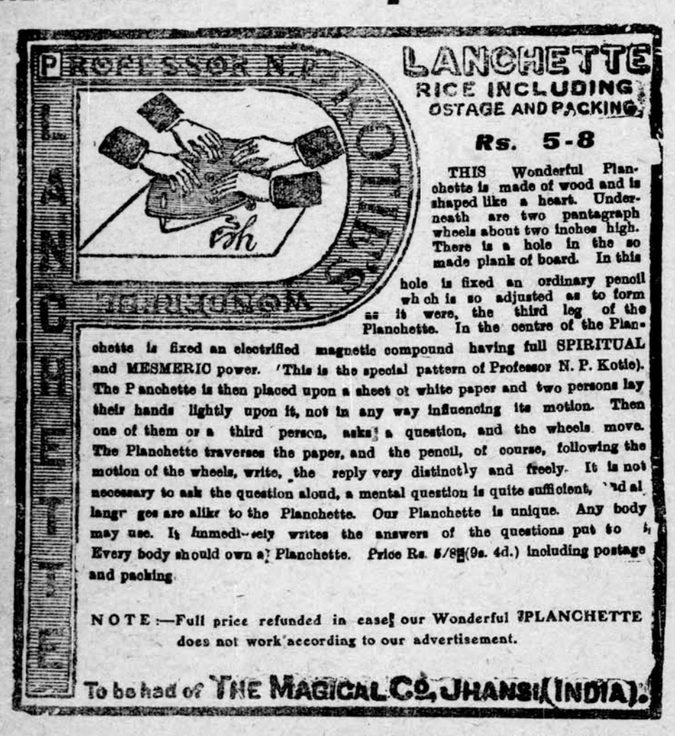

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept 1921:—I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

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OFFICIAL ILLEGALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Section 115 of the Criminal Procedure Code, detailing the procedure to be followed in any proceedings taken under Section 108 and others of the same code, reads: "Every summons or warrant issued under Section 114, shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under Section 112 and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same." And thereon a learned commentator observes: *"And ommission to issue the notice required by this Section 112 is an illegality which will render the subsequent proceedings invalid."* (Acitation follows. K. K. Suntoke's Crim. Pro. Code, P. 112).

Now in the case against Sjt. T. S. Naik of Sirsi decided on 26th May last and reported in your columns about that time such an "illegality" did occur contravening the very law for the vindication of which the magistrate Mr. Koimattur saw fit to send a selfless national worker to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The facts are as follow:

In obedience to the summons under Section 114 served on him the said Mr. Naik presented himself before Mr. Koimattur, Sub-divisional Magistrate, at Karwar at noon on the 26th ultimo. And then in the presence of the present writer and a few others who accompanied the accused the Magistrate casually asked the accused if he had not received a copy of the order passed by him. Accused said he had received only a copy of the summons. The Magistrate then tossed at him a "true copy' of the order required by law, but *unaccountably not delivered to him theretofore.*

But, Sir, however Non-cooperators defy the law and care not to offer a legal defence, does the fact justify a custodian of that law himself to defy it and cheat it of its due, taking what is in the circumstances quite an unfair advantage not only of Mr. Naik's self-sacrificing zeal but his layman's ignorance of the law (for Mr. Naik is only B.A.,—not a lawyer).

Sir, the point is not a mere legal technicality. It is vital. For a man summoned "to show cause" must needs know what word, deed or thought it is that is objected to, before he can be expected to prepare his defence in his own person, much more by a pleader and still more by calling witnesses and producing any evidence if he wants to; and that knowledge could only be obtained from a copy of the order, as the summons makes no mention of the speech objected to. It is true, in Mr. Naik's case those defensive steps were not to be taken, because they were at variance with his principles and far from his inclinations. But that is a different question altogether and surely does not justify the burking of the law by a magistrate trying a case, even though political. Even he accused in his oral statement remarked on this ommission, saying that had he known beforehand which particular speech it was that had come under magisterial notice he could have confined his written statement to giving a truthful account of that speech only and that thereby he would have been spared the trouble of covering the whole ground of his speech-making in public. But it affected him little as he had so far taken no part in the proceedings; and as he intended to take none in future. It mattered little whether the trial was postponed or not with a view to have the due legal procedure fully followed. But for the Magistrate to set the law at naught—well, who shall watch the watchman?

When it came to the knowledge of the Magistrate that the accused had not received a copy of the order passed under Section 112 which he was entitled to receive along with the summons, according to the clear and unmistakable provisions of Section 115 and when the magistrate actually found in the papers before him the 'true copy' of the order which was probably prepared to be delivered to the accused along with the summons, did it behove the learned custodian of law to proceed with the trial, with the inevitable knowledge that the accused had not been able to have beforehand the information contained in the copy of the order as to which speech of his had been found objectionable to justify the proceedings against him? We leave it to Mr Koimattur, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sirsi, North Kanara, or the unperturbable judicial sense of the Bombay Government to answer.—We are. Yours, etc.,

TWO EYE-WITNESSES.

Karwar, June 28.

MR. HORNIMAN, GEN. TOWNSEND AND MR. STOKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"To take a concrete personal example,—I myself am an Englishman. As such I have had, all through my life, freedom and opportunity to develop my powers of soul and body to the full. Wherever I go, in any part of the world, that freedom is mine, that opportunity is mine, and I can use them. An American can feel the same thing. But can an Indian? No! I have been to very many parts of the world, and I have seen, nearly everywhere, freedom and opportunity curtailed for Indians while unrestricted for Europeans."

Thus writes Mr. C. F. Andrews in "Young India" (15th instant). And soon after I read it Mr. Horniman's case came to my mind. What is the case of this good and true man if it is not a denial of that same boasted freedom and opportunity of the Englishman? Why is he refused his pass port and thus kept away from his adopted country and his livelihood?

After that I came to read of the similar case of General Townsend. He is a Britisher and a General. But those facts are apparently powerless to secure him a pass-port to enable him to go down to the Near East (Turkey, etc.) that he might see and satisfy himself as to the true state of things in those distracted parts. However much his heart may be set on it, it is obvious his pro-Turkish leanings effectively prevent his doing so, even as Mr. Horniman's pro-Indianism comes in *his* way out to India.

And lastly the plight of Sjt. Stokes of Kotgrah is also apposite. This great-hearted gentleman was once an American, and is now an Indian-American (that is I say, a hyphenated Indian, not "American Indian"!). Now this man because he dared against all European precedents to espouse whole-heartedly the cause of down-fallen India, the land of his choice, was sent to prison for six months.

So then Mr. Andrews' dictum wants qualification. For it is true if somewhat cynical that an Englishman (or rather a European—and non-Turkish at that) has unbounded freedom, only so long as that freedom does not clash with the interests or the prestige of other Englishmen (or Europeans) bent on the exploitation of alien races; and those would seem to have the greatest freedom who help most in that exploitation.

Finally, for Mr. Andrews' 'Englishman' I would rather substitute 'European', as witness Mr Manilal, Barrister, testifying to "The Chronicle" representative the other day how in the Colonies of the British Empire *enemy* Germans were even in war-time treated better than an Indian *subject* of the Empire like himself.—yours etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, June 28

NEED FOR SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think the idea of a special general meeting in every District Congress Committee is a good one, and I should like to take the opportunity of explaining the chief object in holding them. They also aim at encouraging others to become members of the Congress and give opportunity of meeting each other, in a pleasant and informal way, and thus getting to know each others opinions and points of view. I should like to point out that it is very important for members to try to attend them in the interest of Congress aims. I much hope that all these good objects will be attained by means of holding a special general meeting and that they will contribute their share towards widening and defending their influence which the Congress has already succeded in gaining over public opinion among the peoples of India and it would not take long to discover the weakness of those who wish to tender their resignations of Presidentship.—Yours, etc.

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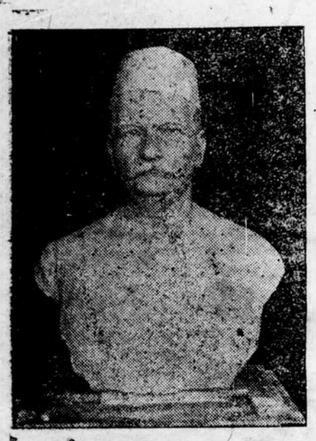

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Literature and Art.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

AS A WRITER OF GUJARATI PROSE.

Never in the history of Gujarati prose has a more momentous revolution been effected by any writer of renown than the one which the genius of Mahatma Gandhi has achieved in the last couple of years during which he was at the helm of the "Navjivan." Seated on the Olympic heights of spiritualism and preaching his gospel of non-violence with prophetic fervour he has lent a tremendous force to the Gujerati language.

Mahatmaji has never consciously sought the rejuvenation of the Gujerati language since the mission of his life is a much higher one, but his sumblime thoughts expressed in simple words, have lent an imperishable charm to the language. He has never posed as a "Sakshar" nor has he written a single book or article on a literary subject excepting a few reviews of Gujerati books during his earlier career in S. Africa. He has a passionate love of ancient Gujerati poetry and he very often lends unique force to his thoughts by apt quotations from Narsinh, Mira, Akho and others.

The secret of his success in ennobling the language is his unswerving adherence to truth. The language of all prophets, seers and heroes has always been the language of the heart. Such is the language of the Mahatma, who has played a prominent part in moulding the future of Gujerati language as well as of India. There is no rhetoric in his prose. But there is austere lucidity and splendid sanity of thought. His style is unsurpassed for its brevity and clearness. Every word used is measured and has its significance. Take out a single word from a sentence or a sentence from an article, the whole charm is lost. The outstanding merit of Mahatma Gandhi's prose is freedom from cant and affectation. He rejected the false glamour of language which had became a characteristic with many writers. With a magic wand he got rid of a style that was full of inanity and artificiality. For a parallel one must go back to Navalram alone, whose criticisms of books have earned for him an undying fame. Many terse sentences in the "Navjivan" have become current in the language like coins. It is no exaggeration to say that some of these are like Sutras of Vedas.

Unlike the modern field-marshal, who is secretly planning a strategic move, Mahatma Gandhi openly assails his adversary. He clads his attack with a solid phalanx consisting of Truth and Love. He posts himself on an invulnerable rock on the sure foundation of Truth. While attacking, he lets loose all the spiritual dynamic forces. His artillery consists of "*Conquer hate by love.*" He is a stubborn opponent, armless yet armed with an indomitable will and an undaunted spirit. While defending himself against an attack, he disarms his wrathful assailant with a Christian smile. He lays bare his heart, and the sword of the assailant fails him. The burden of his song in the voluminous productions in "Navjivan" and "Young-India, cannot be more faithfully described than in the words of the poet who sang:—

"Is it the boast of councils and of kings
O God to triumph over millions' pains?
Guardians of good, ye nations of the West,
Shall mind still worship brute force deified?"

His style has, therefore, achieved a unique force both in Gujerati and English, and especially in the latter. Again, like Mathew Arnold he "wrote without a particle of vice or malice." He wrote at times with irony, but he strenuously avoided poison in the language and he disliked invective and never resorted to it, even when necessary. In short, a new spirit in Gujerati language manifests itself with the commencement of Mahatma Gandhi's journalistic career. The period attains its manhood and so marked is the difference from the previous period that it is not untrue to call it the period of Renaissance. Virility forms the most dominant feature of this prose epoch. There was almost an ineradicable notion among the well-known Sakshars that Gujerati language could never achieve the vigour and masculine strength which characterise the Hindi language, and that only feminine grace., delicacy, strangar (love) and beauty of pictorial landscape could be depicted in the language. But the vigorous pen of Mahatmaji, has uprooted demolished this notion. He has breathed in Gujerati language the Vir-ras of Hindi and English literature.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WRITINGS.

THOUGHT CURRENTS (A selection from Mahatma Gandhi's Writings and Speeches) Part II. Published by Harilal M. Desai. The book under review is a continuation of that reviewed in these Columns in August, last year. Mr. M. R. Jayakar contributes a brief foreward to it in which after meeting the superficial objections raised against the present movement he describes the view-point of the intelligentsia of this country with regard to non-co-operation.

A NEW STUDY IN THE GATHAS.

It is generally held that in the matter of ancient scriptures a beginner, however enthusiastic, would be better advised not to inflict confusion on the public by a fresh publication unless he is confident that it is something new that he has got to place before them. But counsels of prefection are not proof against religious fervour. In the case of Zoroastrains there is a palpable menace of an invasion by amateur students. It may easily come about that every one seriously studying his scriptures would be the author of a treatise on the Gathas. The latter are a group of songs believed to represent the quintessence of Zoroaster's message. Hence the numberless booklets on them which at times positively hinder research. The Gathas are Parsi hymns. They are evidences of the extreme old age of the language of Zoroaster. The Parsis had lost the art of their incantation till Europe re-taught them. They had forgotten that Gathas are metrical. Their dialect is more akin to Vedic Sanskrit than French to Italian. It is easy to turn entire Gatha strophes of the Parsis into Vedic Sanskrit by the application of a few established phonetic rules. Perhaps, it is their difficulty which attracts the adventurer. We have before us more than six complete renderings in modern languages of this section of Parsi scriptures. But how very unsatisfactory the whole condition of Avesta interpretation is, can be judged by placing the various translations in parallel columns. Even the celebrated "Profession of Faith" is explained by the different authorities in ways which make the uninitiated doubtful whether they are the renderings of one and the same passage. Some scholars like Edward Meyer have the courage, after nearly a century of the labours of our foremost exegetes, to declare that the Ahunavarya, the most secred Parsi prayer, is to us unintelligible in its entirety! It is not minor or verbal points on which there is irreconcilable divergence.

These formidable obstacles notwithstanding or rather because of them, any additional ray of light on the extremely unyielding texts has to be welcomed. Mr. D. J. Irani, a Solicitor of Bombay, known for his catholic Persophile amenities, has confined to a narrow circle of friends his own interpretation of the 55 litanies. He disarms criticisms by averring that his is no translation of the Gathas. And yet his is an ambitious project. He would aim at doing in a humbler way for these songs what Fitzgerald did for Omar Khayyam. Despairing of close comprehensible version in a modern tongue, several attempts of late have been made at presenting a coherent purport of the Gathas. Scholars have noticed and appreciated the book of Eberhardt who has followed the mystifying, and for the most part fanciful, interpretation by Neitzche who reared a bizarre system of Zoroastrian ethics in his 'Thus Spake Zarathushtra.' It will be presumptuous for any one to sit in judgment over a mature production on the elucidation of the Gathas when there is such wide divergence of views among recognised authorities. But it would appear generally that Mr. Irani has not failed to apprehend their sense and the most profitable use to which they can be put to, in our opinon, would be to publish an easy Persian translation for the benefit of the awakened among the children of Iran, not as a religious proposition but as an ethical asset of their proud antiquity. The judgment of a trained and practised lawyer, used to weigh with judicious discrimination the pros and cons of rival versions, cannot be contemptuously brushed away. Anyway here is in plain English the probable import of the message of Zoroaster, which has the support of such as can speak with authority.

GUJARATI PUBLICATIONS

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTERS: (*Mahatmaji na Patro*). Published by the Saurashtra Karyalaya, Rampur.

This small book under review contains more than 80 letters written by Gandhiji to his sons and friends while he was in South Africa. To one interested in the study of the life of the great leader the book will be invaluable. Some of the letters throw sidelights on the Passive Resistance movement of South Africa. The book, we have no doubt, will be translated in all the vernaculars of the country.

Municipal Administration of Gondal State: By Abdul Karim Panwalla.

Excepting a brief introduction, the book is practically a reproduction of the correspondence appearing in the Press about some of the crying disabilities under which the people of Gondal labour. If all that the writer says in this little book is true, the Municipal administration of the State is certainly rotten and requires to be immediately reformed.

The Origin of Nagars: By M. P. Mehta, Bhavnagar.

The Nagar Brahmins belong to one of the prominent communities of Gujarat and by their exertion and abilities have been able to maintain their intellectual supremacy. They have a history of which any people would be proud and even today not a few public workers and literary men of Gujerat are Nagars. By quotations from ancient books the writer tries to disprove the highly questionable theory advanced by Prof. Devdatta Bhandarkar that the Brahmins of Gujarat and the Deccan, along with the Kayasthas of Bengal, are a foreign element in Hindu population.

Soviet Constitution: Published by Hindusthan Press, Bombay.

This is a translation of the articles written by Mr. William Foster for the "Federated Press" which exhaustively and sympathetically deal with the absorbing topic of Sovietism. Writing of the Soviet Constitution the author says:—

There are very few books in vernaculars dealing with the Soviet, which has assumed great importance recently. The publication under review will serve a useful purpose.

Songs. (Ras.) By Keshavlal Sheth.

Absolutely without any pretensins to high literary merit the booklet is nevertheless useful addition to the Gujarati literature in so far as it contains some beautiful *Garbas* so beautifully sung by women in Gujarat. No one who has heard the women of Surat or Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad or Junagadh engrossed in singing Garbas will forgot the ecstatic joy he experienced though for a short while. Sheth has published some of the best Garbas existing in the language, embodying the sentiments of patriotism and sacrifice. Not a few of them have Mahatma Gandhi for their subject.

Some Poems (Hridaya Manthan.) By Kalyanji Mehta, Surat.

It is highly significant that some of the workers in the present National movement are distinguished for their literary and educational activities. Mr. Mehta is one of them. Most of the poems in the book under review have been written during the last two years and are, therefore, inspired by a spirit of patriotism, service and sacrifice. Mr. Mehta's poems have become deservedly popular.

"FED UP."

FULL UP AND FED UP. Whiting Williams. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Mr. Williams believes that the social investigations get a more reliable picture of the social conditions by what he would say "a good close-up local connection" than by the "ordinary 'long-distance contacts'". He does not believe in the methods which while it investigates the economic conditions of the worker practically slurs over the social problems which affect the worker as a human being. It is true that the method by which the majority of social students have begun of late to investigate social problems appears at first sight more imposing than the system which appear to record only the feelings and sentiments of the workers. The statistics compiled by them have surely an air of definiteness which is more or less absent from the writings of those who merely describe the ideas and the feelings of the workers. In the multitudinous literature on the subject, periodically turned out, it would not be difficult to point out the predominance of Fabian methods of investigation. It is due no doubt to an undue importance attached to statistics. The reluctance to proceed further along new methods of investigation is mainly responsible for the failure of a large number of the remedies attempted by the social worker. His remedies very rarely escape the mechanical taint of his investigations. Mr. Williams is it is evident, free from that conservative taint. His investigations in his own country, America, has enabled him to discover four factors which lie at the bottom of Labour problem there. They are, first, the "huge importance" to the working man—and that means to all of us—of the job. The importance, secondly, of the part played by our bodies as the result of their efforts to adopt themselves to the conditions of working and living imposed by the job. The importance, further, of the mental conditions of the man on the job. And, finally, the vital conditions of what can be called the spiritual conditions which all of us hope to find wrapped up in our job. These are, he thinks, the factors which furnish a means for "breaking up the problem of industrial relations." He finds that that is true from his experience in America. Is that so because they are American or because they are human? The present book is an answer to the question. It records his impressions of the working conditions in several industrial towns of Great Britain. His impressions are not the result of elaborate interviews with the financiers of the industrial concerns nor are they the impressions of an enthusiast. [His book is the result of what he actually experienced as a regular worker in the mines and the docks. The book is, therefore, unusually interesting. His conversation with the workers is always instructive as it vividly displays the mentality of the worker. The ordinary view-point of the worker usually neglected in a great number of treatises professing to remedy his grievances is described lucidly by him. There is, for instance, wisdom as well as guidance in the following remark of the workman who said that "the thing they can never understand, these masters, is that we agitators cannot possibly *make* mischief. All we can do is to *call attention to it when they themselves furnish us with it.*" Mr. Williams considers that even regularity of employment will not greatly help the near-wrecks of the dock districts so long as "bad housing and 'booze' continue to flourish as they do—with also the 'bookie' to be named as the third of the destructive trio." The book will no doubt be of great benefit to all those interested in the problems of Labour.

The pamphlet on the "Third International Labour "Conference", which was held in Geneva in October-November 1921, gives a complete summary of its progress and decisions. The International Labour Conference is held at least once a year under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and to which the 54 States, who are Members of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, are entitled to send four delegates—two representing the Government, one the Employers and one the Workers.

"It was a business Conference of busy men and it can fairly be claimed that its achievements were notable" says the writer of the pamphlet. "Here is a parliament chosen on a new representative system, making decisions of a kind new to legislation since they are, in intent at least, world decisions, and using new legislative methods and machinery. It has held three Annual Sessions, of which this, the third, has been undoubtedly the most successful in its immediate results—there is no prophesying as to the ultimate results of its decisions—the best organised, the smoothest in action."

The pamphlet contains a forewood by Lord Burnham, who was president of the Conference, and is attractively produced, with a number of illustrations. It has been printed in English and French and will shortly appear in German. The price of the English edition is 6d. or 10 cents and special terms will be given for orders of one hundred copies or more on application to the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

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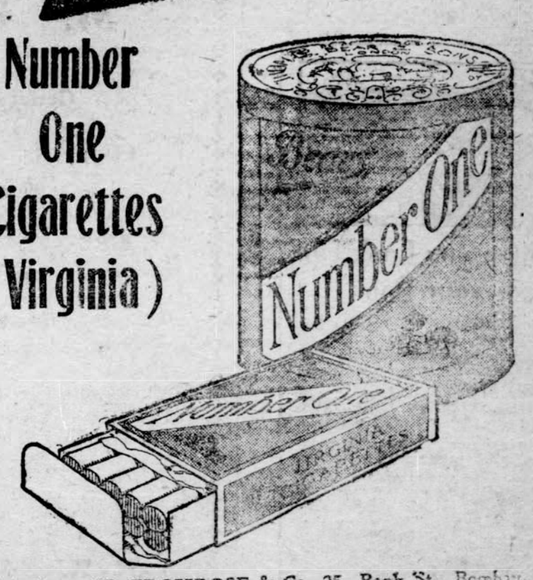

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